

ARMY

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FORCES

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PRAISE FOR 6TH DIVISION, REGULAR ARMY.

Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A., commanding the 6th Division of the Regular Army with the A.E.F., in G.O. 29, France, April 23, 1919, expressed great pride in publishing to his command the following commendatory letter from Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F.:

American E.F., Office of the Commander-in-Chief, France, April 11, 1919.

Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon,
Commanding 6th Division, A.E.F.

My dear General Gordon: It gives me great pleasure to compliment you and, through you, the officers and men of the 6th Division on their excellent discipline and appearance at the inspection and review on April 10. The high morale in your command is worthy of a division with your short, but commendable fighting record, and is well up to the standard of the older combatant units of the American Expeditionary Force. Due to the circumstances, the 6th Division had but little opportunity to show its mettle in battle. Arriving in France towards the end of July, it was at once sent to the area near Chateaufort, where it trained for a period of approximately one month. It entered the Gerardmer sector of the line on the Vosges front on the 3d of September, remaining there until it was withdrawn for the active battle toward the middle of October.

During this time it had a good experience in raids, and gave much promise of fighting ability. It joined the 1st Army in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and was the reserve division in the 1st Corps from Nov. 1 to the date of the armistice. During this time the division was exposed to the enemy's artillery fire, and was used to fill the gap between left of the 1st Army and the

4th French army, which was operating to the west of the Argonne massif.

You are about to join the Army of Occupation on the Rhine, where you will have for your companions the veteran divisions of the American Army. I have no doubt that all ranks will continue, as they have in the past, to live up to the high standards of conduct and discipline which marked their activities. Very sincerely yours,

JOHN J. PERSHING.

The 6th Division was composed of the 11th and 12th Infantry Brigades, made up of the 51st, 52d, 53d and 54th Infantry Regiments, and the 17th and 18th Machine Gun Battalions. The 6th Artillery Brigade, made up of the 3d, 11th and 78th Artillery Regiments, 6th Trench Mortar Battery, 16th Division Machine Gun Battalion, 318th Engineer Regiment and Train, 6th Field Signal Battalion, 6th Train Headquarters and Military Police, 6th Supply Train, 6th Ammunition Train, 6th Sanitary Train, and the 20th, 37th, 38th and 40th Ambulance Companies and Field Hospitals.

STORY OF THE 16TH U.S. INFANTRY IN FRANCE.

In a very complete volume under the title "The Story of the 16th Infantry in France," by the regimental chaplain, the operations during the 119th and 120th years of this famous organization are recorded. In its glorious achievements the regimental narrative traces the activities of the Regulars originally composing the organization, their reorganization for overseas service, arrival in France, training for trench warfare by the

Chasseurs, the first baptism of fire, and preparation for the test in war's crucible. It describes how the 16th attained all its objectives in the battles of Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel, the Argonne and Sedan, and gives all the citations and finally a complete roster of the officers and enlisted men, and a full casualty list. The pamphlet is very neatly arranged and printed and the reader will agree with the author's statement that "the story of the 16th Regiment is an epitome of America's achievement in the world war." We are indebted to Col. W. F. Harrell, commanding the 16th Infantry, for a copy of the story of his regiment.

COMPETITIVE MANEUVERS, 3D U.S. ARMY.

Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, commanding the 3d Army, U.S.A., in the A.E.F., in G.O. 22, France, April 14, 1919, expresses his appreciation of the excellent results accomplished in the competitive maneuvers by reinforced battalions, supported by Infantry batteries on April 4, conducted by the organizations of the 1st Army. General Liggett says, in part:

The Army commander desires to congratulate both the officers and the enlisted men of the Reinforced Battalion, 51st Infantry (3d Battalion, Machine Gun Company and Section 37, mm. gun and Light Mortar, 51st Infantry, and Section Battery A, 3d Field Art.) and Battery A, 3d Field Art., and also the officers of the 51st Infantry, the 6th Division, and the VIII. Corps who took part in the training of the above units, upon winning first place in the competitions of VIII. Corps and finally upon winning first place in the competitions of the 1st Army. The performance of the above units at the Army competition held on April 7, 1919, was most commendable.

The Army commander also desires to congratulate the officers and enlisted men of the Reinforced Battalion, 143d Infantry (1st Battalion, Machine Gun Company, Section 37-mm. gun and Light Mortar, 143d Infantry, and Section Battery E, 317th Field Art.) and Battery E, 317th Field Art., and also the officers of the 143d Infantry, the 36th Division, and the I Corps, who took part in the training of the above units, upon winning first place in the competitions of the I Corps and upon the excellent performance of the above units in the Army competition. The performance of the above units in the Army competition on April 4, 1919, was very commendable and reflects much credit upon all participating in the maneuver and upon all officers who took part in the training of these units.

The intense interest in, and the highly intelligent conception of their several duties as exhibited by the personnel of the competing units in the Army competitions supplied notable evidence of the excellence of the commands involved.

35TH DIVISION AT THE ARGONNE.

As a result of the sending of a message by Governor Allen, of Kansas, to Secretary of War Baker on May 18, in which he alleged that mismanagement in the battle of the Argonne caused heavy casualties in the 35th Division, and in which he added he had forwarded to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs the Army report concerning the charges, the Kansas City Star on May 19 published what it stated was the text of the report. On the same day Governor Allen, at Topeka, made public the telegram sent to Secretary Baker. The report is as follows:

General Drum's Report on 35th Division.

Hqrs. 1st Army, American E.F., France,
Office of Chief of Staff, Oct. 26, 1918.

From: Chief of Staff, West Army.

To: Commanding General, 35th Division.

Subject: Conclusion of an inspection of the conduct of the 35th Division during attack in recent operations.

1. The Army commander directs me to transmit to you the following conclusions of an inspection of the conduct of the 35th Division during its attack in our recent operations. He desires that these conclusions be given the greatest weight in the organization and training of your division.

2. These conclusions have been deduced from the testimony of several eyewitnesses, and are transmitted to you with the desire not only to point out the causes for undesirable conditions, but also to give you a basis for the future training of the 35th Division.

1. That the 35th Division, at the commencement of operations Sept. 26, was not a well-disciplined combat unit, and that many officers with the division were not well-trained leaders.

2. That the division staff was not efficiently well organized.

3. That the changes in the staff and brigade and regimental commanders greatly handicapped the division commander in the proper functioning of his division.

4. That after the attack started there was no system of liaison. Even the runners failed to follow the axis of liaison prescribed.

5. That brigade and regimental commanders failed to make use of the means of liaison at their disposal and failed to keep in touch with their higher commanders.

6. That the failure of all commanders to keep a headquarters established where communications could be received was inexcusable.

7. That the action of the brigade and regimental commanders in going far to the front and out of all communication resulted in their having no more effect on the action than so many company or platoon commanders, and prevented the headquarters in rear from sending orders to units in front.

8. That if commanders had remained in their headquarters or made provision for messages reaching them immediately they would have been able to have had a fair knowledge of conditions, and perhaps have straightened out the many difficulties that arose.

9. That the intermingling, confusion, and struggling which commenced shortly after "H" hour showed poor discipline, lack of leadership, and probably poor preparation.

10. That it was a serious error for both the division commander and the Chief of Staff to leave their headquarters at the same time.

11. That the five attacks which the division made followed each other so closely that there was no opportunity after the evening of Sept. 26 to reorganize and get the various units in hand.

12. That after Sept. 27 the division was really one in name only, as maneuvering power with intact units, except the engineers, ceased to exist.

13. That the casualties among the officers was undoubtedly responsible for a great deal of the disorganization.

14. That most of the straggling and confusion was caused by men getting lost and not having leaders, and not from any deliberate design to go to the rear and cease fighting.

15. That the fighting spirit and bravery of officers and men were excellent.

16. That the failure to have telephone and wireless communication forward to include regiments, and the failure to use the proper call to corps headquarters, was due to the inefficiency of Lieut. Col. George A. Wiczorek, Signal Corps, then division signal officer.

17. That the artillery commander, Brig. Gen. L. G. Berry, failed to co-operate with and make full use of the air service until ordered to do so.

H. A. DRUMM, Chief of Staff.

Governor Allen's Telegram.

Governor Allen's telegram reads:

Yourself and General March saw fit to deny the accuracy of these statements. I have just forwarded to the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate a copy of the official report of the Chief of Staff of the 1st Army to the commanding general of the 35th, Oct. 26, 1918, and it is the result of the inspection made soon after the division came out of the battle.

This report contains seventeen conclusions and is a revealing recital of all the inadequacies and inefficiencies to

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THE CULVER LEGION, Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Office, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

Subscription, \$6.00 a year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year for individual subscriptions is offered to those who are or who have been in the National or State Services, their families and immediate connection.

Entered as second class matter June 25, 1879, at the post office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

which attention was called at the beginning of this controversy. It points out fully the heavy handicap under which the division fought as the result of the sudden change in brigade and regimental commanders upon the very eve of the battle. The experience of this division in this respect is said to be typical of what other divisions suffered.

The report relates the startling disorganization which resulted from the heavy casualties among the officers and condemns the failure to have proper telephone, wireless and other means of communication forward. It mentions particularly the failure of the artillery commander, Brig. Gen. L. G. Berry, to co-operate with and make full use of the air service until ordered to do so.

With stern frankness the report states that "the division staff was not efficient or well organized," and specifically says "that the intermingling, confusion and struggling showed lack of leadership and probably poor preparation."

THE 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY, U.S.A.

We have received a copy of a brief history of the 5th Field Artillery of the Regular Army, which was attached to the 1st Division of the American Expeditionary Force, 1917-1918. The pamphlet, of forty pages, was compiled by Capt. Stanley F. Bryan, and is a chronological outline of the regiment's marches and the battles participated in and contains a list of official citations it received for its fine work. Tables show the commanding officers of battalions and batteries of the regiment during the different operations. It is interesting to note that from July 1, 1918, on to the conclusion of hostilities, the only officer of the regiment with more than two years' commissioned service was the regimental commander. In the great majority of cases the officers exercising the various commands held rank junior to that appropriate to the command.

The commanding officers of the 5th Field Artillery from the time it left Fort Bliss, Texas, on July 21, 1917, en route to France, up to the end of December, 1918, were as follows: Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Brig. Gen. George V. H. Mosley, Brig. Gen. Dwight E. Aultman, Col. Maxwell Murray, Lieut. Col. John T. Kennedy, Col. Clifford L. Corbin and Lieut. Col. N. W. Polk. Incident to its service in France the 1st Battalion, the history tells us, went into position in the Sommerviller sector on Oct. 23. The first 155-mm. shot fired by the Americans was fired in this sector at three p.m., Oct. 23, by No. 1 piece Battery C, Gunner Corpl. Julius Vierheller. The 1st Battalion went out of position on Nov. 4 and the 2d Battalion went into position in the same area on Nov. 7. Privates Miller and Rismiller, of Battery F, were killed on Nov. 20, and these two men were the first American Artillerymen to be killed in the war. The Sommerviller sector was a comparatively quiet one. The history tells of the stations of the regiment in winter quarters and its presence in the Ansaerville sector, Cantigny sector, Soissons battle, Saizerais sector, St. Mihiel operation, the Argonne-Meuse offensive and the march on Sedan. The pamphlet gives orders commending the work of the organization both from American and French commanding officers. The following communication was issued by Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, commanding 1st Division of the Regular Army, under date of Oct. 10, 1918, to his command:

To-day a captured colonel of the German army arrived at our division cage. He was cold, hungry and broken in spirit. After four years of severe fighting and constant service in his army, he was taken prisoner by the troops of the victorious 1st Division. The following is the substance of his remarks:

"Yesterday I received orders to hold the ground at all costs. The American barrage advanced toward my position and the work of your artillery was marvelous. The barrage was so dense that it was impossible for us to move out of our dugouts. Following this barrage closely were the troops of the 1st Division. I saw them forge ahead and knew that all was lost. All night I remained in my dugout, hoping vainly that something would happen that would permit me to rejoin my army. This morning your troops found me and here I am, after four years of fighting, a prisoner."

"Yesterday I knew that the 1st Division was opposite us, and I knew that we should have to put up the hardest fight of the war. The 1st Division is wonderful and the German army knows it. We did not believe that within five years the American could develop such a division as is the 1st Division. The work of its Infantry and Artillery is worthy of the best armies of the world."

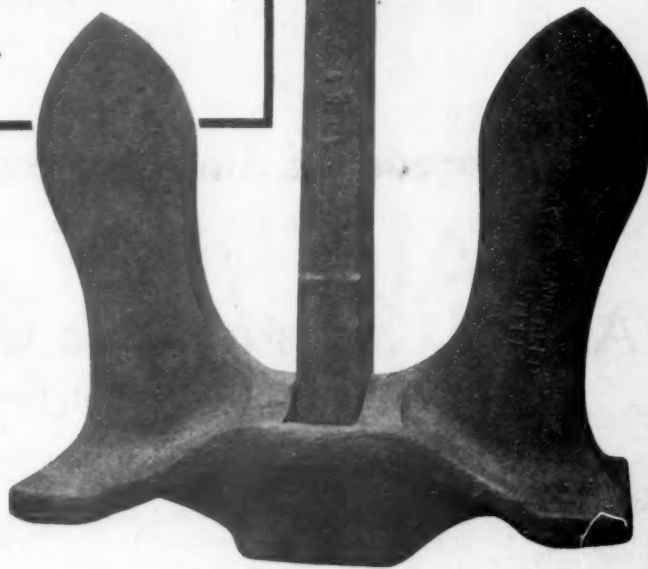
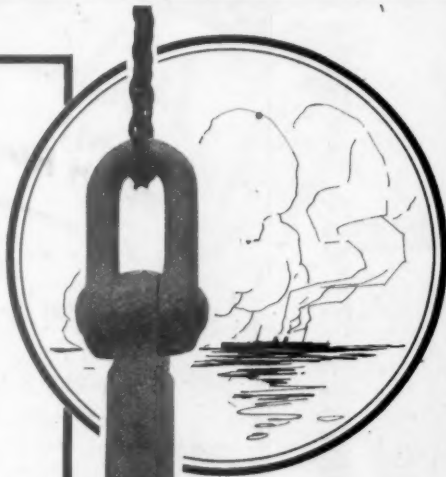
"The above tribute to the 1st Division," says General Summerall, "comes from one of Germany's seasoned field officers. It is with great pleasure that we learn that even our enemies recognize the courage, valor and efficiency of our troops. The work done by the 1st Division during the past few days will go down in history as one of those memorable events which will live in the hearts of the American people for generations to come. Every member of this command well deserves the enthusiastic congratulations from, and the high respect in which it is held by our comrades in arms and by the entire American nation."

The commanders of the 1st Division as given in the history were the following: Major Gen. William L. Sibert, Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Brig. Gen. Frank E. Banford, Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, Major Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr. The commanders of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade, 1st Division, were: Gen. Peyton C. March, Major Gen. William S. McNair, Brig. Gen. Charles H. McKinstry, Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Brig. Gen. Lucius R. Holbrook and Brig. Gen. William H. Butner.

The permanent location of the 5th Field Artillery in the Coblenz Bridgehead is as follows: Regimental headquarters, headquarters company and supply company, in Neuhausen; Batteries A and B, in Hundsdoerf; Batteries C and D, in Eitelborn; Battery E, in Kadenbach; Battery F, in Simmern. The present commanding officers (April 4, 1919) are: Lieut. Col. N. W. Polk, Capt. L. Marks, adjutant, 1st Battalion; Capt. E. V. Barb, Lieutenant Schmon, adjutant; Battery A, Lieut. W. Stoney; Battery B, Lieutenant Goan; 2d Battalion, Major Sumner N. Smith, Lieut. C. Schroyer, adjutant; Battery C, Lieut. C. C. Cunningham; Battery D, Capt. Frank McNamee; 3d Battalion, Capt. S. F. Bryan, Lieut. E. C. Thomas, adjutant; Battery E, Lieut. H. S. Davidson; and Battery F, Lieut. F. B. Moore.

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Championship Rowing Contests.

Among the sports enjoyed by the American Army of Occupation in Germany is rowing. The rowing crew selected to represent the A.E.F. at Henley was noted on page 1331, our issue of May 24.

Lieut. J. C. Roach, of the Alameda Rowing Club, has been in charge of the rowing of the Army of Occupation. To aid him German rowing club houses with the boats therein have been requisitioned by the Army. Rhine rowing centers have been established by the 1st Division at Coblenz, by the 2d Division at Neuwied, and by the 3d Division at Andernach. The championships for the Army of Occupation for single sculls, fours and eights will be rowed early in June at Coblenz. Harry W. Maloney, trainer of Stanford University, will act as coach with the American athletes training in Paris for the inter-allied game.

American Army crews will enter the regatta at Henley, England, July 14, five crews of eight-oar, four-oar and single sculls. Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and America, will all be represented. The climax of the season's Service rowing will be the inter-allied regatta two weeks after Henley. Entries in addition to strong Henley contenders include France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia. Major Paul Withington, former Harvard oarsman, is coach in charge of training the American oarsmen; Major Herman Rogers, of Yale, and later of the Union Boat Club, of Boston, has been elected captain of the eight.

Soccer Record Game in the A.E.F.

The world's longest soccer game was competed for at Coblenz, Germany, on May 10. The 6th Division, U.S.A.,

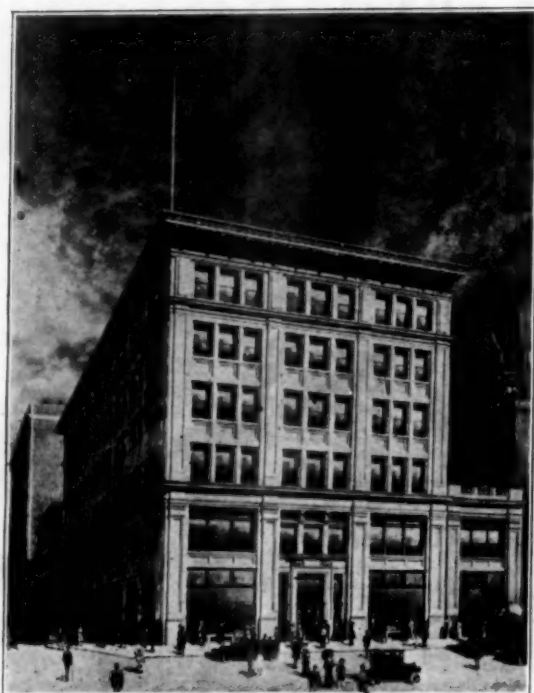
won the 3d Army championship, defeating the 5th Division by 4-2 in three hours. The previous record was two hours and a half, made at San Francisco with a score of 0-4. The 3d Division, headed by Lieut. Paul Treanor, defeating the 7th Corps at Coblenz May 10, becomes the 3d Army tennis champions, A.E.F.

Y.M.C.A. Athletic Supplies for Army.

Three hundred thousand baseballs and more than 10,000 footballs were turned over to the American Expeditionary Force by the Y.M.C.A. as part of the \$1,000,000 worth of athletic supplies it had furnished in less than four months to aid American soldiers overseas in their training for the inter-allied games to be held in Paris in June, says The Stars and Stripes of March 28. Since March 15 all distribution of the athletic supplies included in the Y.M.C.A.'s \$1,000,000 order, announced in December, 1918, has been entirely in the hands of the Army. Another Army publication, the Lorraine Cross, published in France, says a memorandum was recently addressed by G.H.Q. to Army, corps and division athletic officers, directing them to arrange to have all athletic equipment turned in before their organization left for the United States.

MEDICAL AND MOTOR SHIPMENTS TO A.E.F. STOP.

Cables have been received ordering cancellation of all shipments of Motor Transport Corps supplies and medical supplies to the A.E.F., supplies now on hand in Europe being sufficient to meet requirements until evacuation is completed. No shipments to France of purchase and storage material will be required in July. Shipments to Antwerp and Rotterdam will include only gasoline and oils, office supplies and stationery, frozen meat and forage.



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DIRECTOR OF MUNITIONS REPORT.

In his official capacity as Director of Munitions, Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell has issued a report which will make a large volume, entitled "America's Munitions: 1917-1918," of which a portion has been made public in the form of proof sheets. When the report is completed it will tell the story of "the mobilization of American industry, American scientific genius and American resourcefulness with the facts and figures upon which to base assessment of America's success" in the war. So far as the incomplete set of proofs we have received goes, Book I of the report contains fourteen chapters, the first of these and the sixth to eighth being missing, and is devoted to Ordnance. Chapter 2 describes Gun Production; Chapter 8, Tanks; Chapter 9, Machine Guns; Chapter 10, Service Rifles, and the following chapters in succession up to thirteen inclusive describe the production of Pistols and Revolvers, Small Arms Ammunition, Trench Warfare Material, and Miscellaneous Ordnance Equipment. Book III describes the work of the Engineer Corps, Chapter 1 describing the Engineers in France; Chapter 2, Military Railways; Chapter 3, the Engineers at Home, and Chapter 4, Sound and Flash Ranging and Searchlights. Book IV is devoted to Chemical Warfare, Chapter 1 describing Toxic Gases, and Chapter 2 Defensive Gas Equipment. Book V is given to Quartermaster Activities, the seven chapters being devoted to Subsistence, Clothing and Equipage, Miscellaneous Quartermaster Undertakings, Motor and Horse-drawn Vehicles, Medical and Dental Supplies, and Salvage. The two chapters of Book VI are devoted to the work of the Construction Division; and Book VII tells of the Signal Corps, the one chapter received describing Signal Corps Material. Another section of the report received has chapters 1, 2 and 5 missing, as well as the "book" number. Chapter 3 of this section is devoted to Field Artillery; Chapter 4 to Railway Artillery; Chapter 6 to Sights and Fire Control Apparatus, and Chapter 7 to Motorized Artillery. Another section, whose "book" number and first chapter are missing, is devoted to Aircraft, the six chapters we have received describing Airplane Production, the Liberty Engine, Other Airplane Engines, Aviation Equipment and Armament, the Airplane Radio Telephone, and Balloons. There is an enormous mass of valuable material in Secretary Crowell's book, particularly in the matter of production statistics.

STATES AND CITIES MAY BUY SURPLUS WAR STOCKS.

States and municipalities in the market for food and clothing for their public institutions, machinery for their manual training schools and penal institutions, or any of the thousand and one other commodities which the United States acquired in quantity to equip and establish its great Army, will henceforth be permitted to make such purchases from the War Department. The Act of July 9, 1918, by which disposition of the surplus war material was authorized, while expressly authorizing sales to any foreign state or government associated in the war with the United States, omitted reference to the states that constitute the Union or their municipalities. The Director of Sales of the War Department, realizing that state governments and municipalities might be developed into customers for a considerable part of the nearly \$1,500,000,000 worth of supplies which he must dispose of, sought an interpretation of the act. It has been decided by the Acting Judge Advocate General that the term "corporation" used in the statute may be construed to embrace states and municipalities. Therefore, under the ruling of the Acting J.A.G. they may purchase from the War Department any of the surplus materials in which they are interested in the same manner as does the individual or private corporation.

WORK OF J.A.G. CLEMENCY BOARD.

Clemency has been extended in ninety-one per cent. of the cases considered by the special clemency board of the Judge Advocate General's Office up to April 25. From the time of the organization of the board on Feb. 25, 1919, to April 25, inclusive, 2,857 cases were considered, including seven involving life sentences. The original sentences of confinement in the 2,850 cases not involving life term totaled 21,411 years, or an average of seven years and six months. After the remissions made by the board the aggregate confinement was 4,819 years, or an average of one year and eight months. Reduction in confinement sentences, therefore, was 78 per cent. In 918, or nearly one-third of the unexecuted sentences of confinement, such sentences were entirely remitted. The number of men recommended for restoration to duty, or authorized to apply for restoration, was 145. The number recommended for discharge without designation as to honorable or dishonorable was 240. Three of the seven life sentences were reduced. The board expects to have completed by June 1 the additional 2,100 cases which remained for consideration after April 25.

IMPORTANCE OF RECRUITING.

The commanding officer of each demobilization center has been informed that it is desired by the War Department that every proper consideration be given to the needs of the recruiting service as operated in their command. This information is to be taken in connection with recent instructions given as to the reduction in number of enlisted personnel at such camps or posts as have been designated as demobilization centers. The information transmitted to commanding officers states that the importance of recruiting at this time is second only to that of demobilization and that commanding officers will take such action as is necessary to insure the establishment and continuation of energetic, thorough and effective recruiting measures. It is further stated to be of vital importance that all men sent to their camps for demobilization be thoroughly informed as to opportunities for enlisted men in the Army. Commanding officers of remount depots have been ordered to co-operate effectively with recruiting officers of nearby camps in recruiting work in the remount depots.

ORIGINALITY IN UNIFORM CHANGES.

"Signals" writes from France: "In line with suggested changes in uniforms I would suggest that we show some American originality in designing our new uniforms if the lessons taught by this war are such as to warrant changes. By all means, endeavor to avoid aping any one nation and let us be original as well as progressive in order to live up to the boasted originality of the Yankees."

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WAR SUPPLY CONTRACTS CARED FOR.

At the date of the signing of the armistice the War Department had in force in the United States and Canada 24,199 contracts for supplies which if completed would have involved a total expenditure thereunder of approximately \$6,000,000,000. According to a report made to Secretary of War Baker by Assistant Secretary Crowell and issued on May 28 as to the settlement of these contracts 15,756 had been finally disposed of, in addition to which a definite agreement has been reached as to approximately 2,500 more. Of the remaining, substantially all have been formally or informally taken up by the Claims Boards and are in process of examination and verification and many of them in an advanced stage of negotiation. Of these, however, claims which it is estimated will amount to \$150,000,000 have not yet been formally presented by the claimants owing ordinarily to their extent and complexity. In addition to the 24,199 contracts, formal and informal, reviewed above under which performance has been curtailed, there will be some additional claims under the Act of March 2, 1919, on agreements express and implied. As these claims may be presented up to June 30, 1919, their number cannot now be stated or accurately estimated.

Certain of the settlement boards are rapidly nearing the end of their work. The Construction Division, Chemical Warfare Service, Director of Explosives, have practically completed their work. The Engineers and Signal Corps should complete their settlements before the end of June. Air Service and Purchase and Storage should practically complete their work during July. Ordnance, which has had by far the heaviest task, should have put behind it all but a difficult residue before September.

It is estimated that the total cost to complete the eliminated portions of the contracts up for settlement would be \$3,600,000,000. The estimated amount claimed and to be claimed in settlement of this elimination is \$700,000,000, the claims being based on the expenditures and commitments of prime contractors and not including any prospective profits to them. Up to this time \$153,476,000 has been finally awarded, of which approximately \$125,000,000 has been paid. Up to May 17, 1919, 568 awards had been made under the Act of March 2, 1919, the total amount to be paid under the same amounting to \$38,081,623, of which \$33,506,168 had been paid to the claimants. The uncompleted portion of the original agreements as to which these awards were made amounted to \$201,231,479. The foregoing awards are included in the general figures given above in regard to the adjustment of formal and informal contracts, performance under which has been curtailed. The total number of claims filed under the Act of March 2, 1919, at this time is 2,844.

Sales of War Materials.

A progress report on Sales has been handed to the Secretary of War by the Assistant Secretary of War. The value of total surplus as estimated when the office of the Director of Sales was created Jan. 17, 1919, was \$1,931,500,000. Of this surplus, sales have been made aggregating \$236,130,000, leaving a balance to be sold of \$1,695,370,000 up to May 24, when this report was made public. The problem which had to be met was, in most cases, to create a peace-time market for war-time commodities. For example, there was in storage 15,000,000 hand grenades and an equal number of rifle

grenades. The Ordnance Department had on hand 32,000,000 cartridge cases. The market for the hand grenades has been found by converting them into dime savings banks and the assistance of aircraft producers is being enlisted in disposing of the cartridge cases. In effecting sale of the \$236,000,000 worth of property which has been marketed the Director of Sales has recovered for the Government eighty-eight per cent. of the original cost of the materials sold. This is regarded as a higher percentage than the future market will permit of, since the materials now declared surplus were purchased in a war-time market when labor and raw material were at the peak. Establishment of peace is expected to result in a general lowering of price scales.

EXTENSION OF MORALE WORK IN THE ARMY.

The experiment of morale work in the Army has proved of so great a benefit that the work will now be extended to all units of the Regular Establishment. While there is no disposition to publish the details of the morale program on the part of the War Department, for the reason that the success of the work depends upon its application to the individual without his knowledge that it is an individual application, the Morale Branch Personnel and those officers who are acquainted with its results are enthusiastic over the plan. In Circular No. 256, issued by the War Department on May 15, department commanders are directed to appoint morale officers upon their staffs for co-ordination and stimulation of morale work at posts, camps and stations which fall within their jurisdiction. These morale officers are relieved of all other duties and will report direct on the progress made to the Morale Branch of the General Staff. The commanding officers "are particularly charged with the establishment, operation and extension of morale work throughout their commands; will establish definite morale organizations, in which will be included a morale officer, preferably an officer of the line of the Army, appointed by the commanding officer to serve on his staff." Chiefs of staff corps and departments are directed to appoint in their offices liaison officers with the Morale Branch for the co-ordination of morale work in all organizations, camps, posts or stations under their jurisdiction.

The special staff officer for morale is assigned the duty of presenting to the commanding officer for consideration all local morale problems affecting the discipline, military efficiency and contentment of officers and enlisted men, together with any assisting information bearing thereon which may be disseminated from the central office in the General Staff, and to carry out such measures necessary to the solution of such problems as may be approved by the commanding officer; to provide a means for systematic co-ordination of all agencies affecting morale; and to provide the commanding officer with a definite agent, charged with carrying out the commanding officer's local policies in morale matters.

A year hence it will be interesting to make comparison between the Army system of carrying on this work and the Navy's method of entrusting this work to the 6th Division of the Bureau of Navigation, which carries on the work openly and in co-operation with local civilian welfare organizations. The Navy, too, will not carry on this work without the consent of commanding officers of ships, shore stations, depots, etc. The Navy officers assigned to the morale division are convinced that the greater gain is to be made through open co-operation with the men of the Service, and that through publicity of the right sort the civilian communities will be brought into the fullest assistance in the work of abating local evils destructive of morale. As the zone prohibitions which were adopted during the war will be removed from about Army posts, camps and stations when the emergency ceases, it is more than likely that the influence of the morale officer will be extended to the territory formerly encompassed in these zones, and that this work will be much along the line laid out by the Navy morale division to gain the co-operation of civilian populations.

COMMISSIONED FROM THE RANKS.

"Twelve thousand, seven hundred and thirty-two officers were commissioned in France from the ranks." This concluding sentence of a paragraph of Gen. Peyton C. March's statement to the press on May 24 is of interest in view of the criticisms directed against the Regular Establishment. These criticisms, which come quite generally from officers inducted into the Federal service with National Guard units, by the frequency of their circulation might lead one to believe that the Regular officers monopolized every opening to the exclusion of all other officers, no matter what their origin. And yet here are the figures, which come from General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force to show that nearly 13,000 men from the ranks were commissioned. Surely this fact would indicate that the opportunity for displaying ability to command, or for the duties of an officer with the S.O.S., were numerous, and it would appear that with so large a number of men from the ranks raised to a commissioned status there was a very great need for men of the right caliber for officer duties.

This great number, approximating the number of officers and men embraced in four average National Guard brigades in peace time, was promoted to commissioned status because the services of these officers were needed in the intensive advance to victory which the American forces initiated and which led to the defeat of the

enemy. That promotion from the ranks was so extensive is its own commentary on the high average of ability and intelligence of the American soldier, whether his source was the National Guard, the National Army or the Regular Army. And it demonstrates that there was no monopoly by the Regulars. Doubtless when the entire Army is back in the United States there will be less and less of the criticism, for the officers and men know the bases of this criticism, and they will be quick to resent imputation of favoritism when they experienced the fact that in this war no army had so "square" a deal—officers and men alike.

CHANGE OF ENLISTED MAN'S TRAVEL PAY DECISION.

In connection with Circular No. 252, issued by the War Department on May 14, and containing the new instructions for paying men honorably discharged from the Service travel pay at the rate of five cents a mile "from the place of discharge to their points of entry into the Service or to their actual bona fide homes or residence, at their option" the War Department calls attention, in Circular No. 251, of May 14, to a reconsideration by the Comptroller of the Treasury of a former travel pay decision affecting the above matter of "home or residence." Under date of April 17 the Comptroller rendered a decision on this point that was based on unofficial advice from the War Department that "the records of the War Department furnished no evidence to establish the place of actual bona fide home or residence, and that place, as a rule, is unknown to the military authorities." In reconsidering that decision the Comptroller states: "I am now advised that when a man entered the Service he was required to state the place of his residence, and that this place was recorded on his service record. . . . This record of itself is not sufficient evidence to establish a man's actual bona fide home or residence, but as this statement was made at the time when no possible advantage would be gained by claiming a place other than the actual residence, I am of the opinion that if the soldier in an affidavit made at or about the time of his discharge names a place as his actual bona fide home or residence which coincides with that stated on the service record, this record and affidavit would warrant the disbursing officer in making payment to that place." Circular No. 252 gives the form for such a travel pay affidavit.

DISBURSEMENTS AT PORT OF EMBARKATION.

There has been disbursed from Feb. 11 to May 10 at several camps in connection with the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., the following amounts: Camp Merritt, N.J., \$2,149,561.23; Camp Mills, N.Y., \$1,233,375.15; hospitals connected with the port, \$2,560,947.59. This makes a grand total of \$5,952,883.97. The disbursing officer generally requires forty-eight hours in which to make payment, but this is governed by the condition in which the payrolls are received from a unit and the size of the organization. Some payments are made within three or four hours after rolls have been received by the disbursing officer. Several systems have been used in connection with the hospital payments, and the longest period of time required by any of them for the payment of sick and wounded in hospitals was four days from date of arrival. The present system, now used in connection with hospital payments enables the disbursing officer to make payments in full in four to ten hours after arrival at hospital. All troops whether arriving as organizations, casuals, or convalescent detachments, are being paid promptly at ports of debarkation with the exception of those organizations which fail to submit payrolls to disbursing officer before leaving such port. Complaints that enlisted men returning from overseas are generally not being promptly paid upon their arrival at ports of debarkation are unwarranted. The department will be glad to receive direct information of any case where the payment of an individual officer or enlisted man has been delayed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AIDS SOLDIERS.

The entire field force of the Department of Agriculture, comprising 24,000 men, has been placed at the disposal of Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, for the purpose of finding positions for discharged soldiers. Secretary of Agriculture Houston has written a letter to all members of his department calling their attention to the need for co-operation in this work and giving them specific directions as to finding out how many men are required in each employee's community, what qualifications are necessary, the rates of pay, etc. The information is not only to be forwarded to the nearest U.S. Employment Agency, or to the State Farm Specialist, but also to Colonel Woods at Washington.

FIRST ENLISTMENTS IN U.S. NAVY.

Reports from the Navy's four recruiting divisions of first enlistments for the week ended May 15 show a loss of 209 as compared with the total of the previous week, the figures being 1,127 and 1,336, respectively. New York and Boston continue to lead, with Buffalo, Philadelphia, Richmond and Atlanta keeping up a steady pace at fifty or better. Chicago, the home of the Great Lakes Training Station, shows only 36 recruits for the week. The district totals are: Eastern, 603; Central, 238; Southern, 210; Western, 76.

PREPAREDNESS IN WAR EQUIPMENT.

In an editorial entitled "Preparedness in the Future," the New York Times in its issue of May 12 takes practically the view expressed by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, that the time is now ripe for the test and adoption of a semi-automatic shoulder rifle, and that we should make use of the splendid facilities we now have at hand for the manufacture of arms in order to be prepared for any future emergency. To provide for retaining and preserving valuable machinery developed for the manufacture of munitions during the emergency is one of the proposals the War Department will present to Congress, to which it is hoped Congress will not turn a deaf ear. The Times says, in part: "Plans of the War Department to retain what are called 'stand-by' plants for the manufacture of ordnance and ammunition of all kinds will be laid before Congress for its approval. The lesson of preparedness was so harshly learned and at so great a cost that opposition is not likely to come from anybody but pacifists. It will not be much to the point to emphasize the fact that the production of machine guns, magazine rifles and ammunition was so great during our war period that a considerable surplus remains for another war. Fashions in implements of destruction change quickly. At this moment there is a call for a new automatic shoulder rifle to replace the American arm now in use. The time may soon come when our excellent machine gun will be superseded by a superior weapon. If there are to be more wars the United States will want the best equipment. Should peace lovers quote Article VIII of the covenant of the League of Nations, which prepares the way for limitation of armaments, they could be reminded that the reduction agreed upon shall be 'consistent with the national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.' Moreover, Article X provides for the eventuality of 'external aggression.' The United States must not be caught unprepared for hostilities again." It may be added that the greater the limitation of armaments, the greater is the necessity for the best ordnance, and the replacement of obsolete ordnance. Now is the time to bring this about.

S.O.S. DISARMAMENT PROGRAM MAP.

A map showing the program for disarmament of the S.O.S. has been issued by the War Department based on information furnished by the Chief of Staff, headquarters of the S.O.S. in France, dated April 24. This program is based on the assumption of the return to the United States of all except the Regular divisions of the Army by June 12; 100,000 S.O.S. troops to sail in May, 200,000 in June and the remainder in July. Noting the closing of base sections in their numerical order the map shows that Base Section 1 is to close July 20, except that portion at Montoir near St. Nazaire. Base Section 2 is to close July 10, but the leave areas in its southern portion are to close June 5. Base Section 3, which is in England, is to close June 25; Base Section 4 was closed April 20; Base Section 5, which includes Brest, is to be closed July 30; Base Section 6, on the Mediterranean, is to close June 25, the leave areas in that section having been permanently closed on May 20. Base Section 7 was closed April 25. The Intermediate Section, which includes such centers as Le Mans, St. Aignan, Givres and Bourges is to close June 1 except in the case of Tours scheduled to close July 30. The District of Paris is to close July 10; and the Advance Section, which includes all the district up to Coblenz is set down as to be "cleared by June 1 except necessary centers." The map also shows that supplies for the Army of Occupation are to be taken by sea from Montoir through the English Channel and North Sea to Antwerp and from there overland to Coblenz. The map, which is the work of the Statistics Branch, General Staff, is dated May 24.

MARTLAGE'S ROCK ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The annual report of the Martlage's Rock Association for 1918-19 shows that among the members of the executive committee are Brig. Gen. Samuel E. Tilman, U.S.A., Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, and Col. Edward J. Timberlake, U.S.A., quartermaster of the Academy. Col. C. deW. Wilcox, U.S.A., a member of the Academy staff, was elected secretary of the association at its last annual meeting. Another meeting is to be held in June, when a garden party is to be held. The association has for its object the continuance and cranting of interest in the preservation of the Warner house on Constitution Island, opposite West Point, and the arrangement and preservation of the furniture, books and other books of value which have belonged to the Warner family and which the legatees have loaned to the association. There are incorporated in the structure of the house the remains of one of the buildings erected in connection with what was known in Revolutionary days as Fort Constitution. It was in this house that Miss Susan Warner wrote "The Wide, Wide World," "Queechy" and other well-known books, while here, also, Miss Susan Warner, and after her death her sister, Miss Anna B. Warner, conducted the Bible class for cadets, through which was exerted the far-reaching influence that has endeared the names of these ladies for so many years to graduates of the Academy whose names have since become known throughout the world. The Warner house was presented to the Government by Miss Anna B. Warner and the late Mrs. Russell Sage.

AMERICAN LEGION INCORPORATED.

A certificate of incorporation of the American Legion was filed on May 19 with the Recorder of Deeds at Washington, D.C., preliminary to the introduction of a resolution in Congress requesting recognition of the organization as national in scope and the granting of a charter. The certificate of incorporation recites the platform adopted recently by the St. Louis caucus and names the following members of a board of trustees to manage the organization for the ensuing year: Frank A. Connelly, J. Bentley Mulford, Needham C. Turnage, L. Clarkson Hines, William G. Glenn, S. Prentiss Knut, Donald MacGregor, John Lewis Smith, Howard S. Fisk, Howard M. Peter, Lewis C. Clephane, Henry Leonard, C. E. Johnston, Henry D. Lindsley, E. Lester Jones, M. G. Greenfield, Ralph M. Woolfe. At a meeting on May 19 of General Pershing Post, No. 1, at Washington, D.C., the members adopted the name "George Washington Post, No. 1." The change of name was made in compliance with a rule adopted at the St. Louis caucus that no post of the American Legion can be named after a living man. Col. E. Lester Jones, commander of the post, was elected commander of the District of Columbia department, as authorized by caucus action, his suc-

cessor as head of the post being Capt. John Lewis Smith. Colonel Jones stated that the first state charter would be granted in the District of Columbia, and that he had received formal application from the yeomen (F) for a charter.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER, S.-A. WAR.

Brig. Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, U.S.A., who resides in Detroit, Mich., was unanimously elected commander-in-chief of the Naval and Military Order, Spanish-American War, at the annual meeting of the National Commandery, held in Philadelphia, Pa., May 16 and 17. General Coolidge has a distinguished record of service. In May, 1864, he was appointed lieutenant in the U.S. Army, in which he served through the various grades when promotion was slow until he reached the rank of brigadier general in August, 1903, when he was retired. He was actively engaged during the Indian uprisings, and at the battle of Big Hill, Mont., Aug. 9, 1877, was wounded three times. During the Cuban campaign he participated in the battles of El Caney and Santiago. He also saw active service in the Philippines, being present at Sindalon, Aug. 9; Gague, Sept. 6, and Angeles, Sept. 16, 1899. As lieutenant colonel, 7th U.S. Infantry, he accompanied his regiment as part of the China Relief Expedition and was present at Tien-Tsin in July, 1900; Yang Shuan, Aug. 8; Pekin and the Imperial City of Pekin, Aug. 15, 1900. General Coolidge is a member of the G.A.R.; recorder of the Michigan Commandery, M.O.L.I.; member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Indian Wars, Society of the Army of Santiago, Society of the Army of the Philippines, Master Mason, Oris Lodge, Cleveland, Ohio, and a graduate of the Medical Department, University of Worcester, Mass.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE HONORS GENERAL SQUIER.

The meeting of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia on March 21 included a notable gathering of scientific men. The paper prepared by Major Gen. George O. Squier, U.S.A., which was accompanied by still and moving pictures of the battle front, showing the Signal Corps activities in France, was most instructive and thrilling. The pictures included movements of the American advance, German dead, German destruction, the devastated country in the battle zone, Signal Corps field equipment, etc., used at the battle front. General Squier was presented by the institute with the Franklin medal in recognition of his scientific contributions during the war, as was also Sir James Dewar, D.S.C., LL.D., F.R.S., and Major Gen. James Douglas McLachlan, British army, C.B., D.S.O. General McLachlan, attaché of the British embassy in Washington, received the medal presented to Sir James, who is too ill to come to America, and Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, Third Assistant Secretary of War, received the medal for General Squier, who was recently ordered overseas. Sir James Dewar is the inventor of the vacuum bottle, and, with Sir Frederick Abel, invented smokeless powder and cordite for the heavy explosives used in naval guns. He has done much work in gases and helped to develop liquid air. General Squier is recognized for his inventions in multiplex telegraphy and telephony and ocean cabling, and also for his success in organizing and directing the Air and Signal Service of the United States during the war.

SEA POWER IN THE WAR.

"The part that enemy sea power took in the successful German campaign in the south and east against Serbia, Rumania and Russia is not generally appreciated," writes Comdr. C. C. Gill, U.S.N., in an article contributed to the New York Tribune on May 20 replying to an editorial attack made by that paper on the claims made by "some extreme Mahanites" that "Allied sea power won the war." Continuing Commander Gill says, in part: "Enemy control of the water communications to Russia's Baltic and Black Sea ports brought pressure on Russia and Rumania very similar in its result to that which Allied sea power exerted on the Central Powers. Had the German battle cruiser Goeben and her consort, the Breslau, failed to reach Constantinople, and had the Turks also been deprived of other naval assistance in the shape of torpedoes, mines and submarines under German direction for the defense of the Black Sea entrances, it is probable that Allied sea power could have opened this important line of communications, the obstruction of which served the enemy the double purpose of cutting off Russia, at the same time safeguarding the flow of men and supplies from Asia Minor. Again, it was the High Seas Fleet which protected German shores, kept open communications with the southern neutrals, and blockaded Russia's Baltic ports."

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS SHOW.

The Motor Transport Corps of the 3d Army, A.E.F., held a motor show at Coblenz, Germany, April 25-26, which was the chief event of the carnival given by the U.S. Army of Occupation during the week ending April 26. One of the most interesting exhibits consisted of four captured Boche military motor trucks. These were 3-ton types of the following makes: Adler, Opel, Surkopp, Vomag, the first three chain-driven and the fourth shaft driven. All four contained the full equipment of tools and supplies required by German specifications. The Opel truck was fitted with tires made of the much-advertised synthetic rubber, the prospective production of which by the Huns during the war gave the Allied Army authorities not a little worry. The three other trucks had steel tires. Some captured Boche trucks have layers of rubber between the rims and the steel tires, but most of the success of the steel-tired vehicles and their proven practicability in warfare is due, according to Motor Transport Corps experts, to clever auxiliary spring devices. Many different designs of coil type springs are used on these trucks to give resiliency to vehicles traveling empty, and the heavier leaf type springs come into play only when the trucks are loaded.

WAR DEPARTMENT SELLS COTTON LINTERS.

The War Department, through C. W. Hare, Director of Sales, consummated one of the largest single transactions in cotton fiber in the history of the industry through the sale on May 23 to the Cotton States Products Corporation, New York city, of approximately 700,000 bales (\$27,000,000 pounds) of cotton linters for approximately \$15,000,000. The sale embraced both

munition and mattress linters. The price obtained for the former was 3.133 cents per pound and for the latter, 4.600 cents per pound. The approximate cost of the linters left on hand at the signing of the armistice was \$20,000,000. The quantity was nearly double the normal annual production. Manufacturers who used cotton linters prior to the war had been forced to turn to other materials, and there was practically no market for cotton linters. This sale of cotton linters is the second largest sale of surplus war material that has been cleared through the Office of the Director of Sales, being exceeded only by the copper sale recently consummated. Due to the fact that there was practically no market for the material, except in small quantities, it is felt by the Director of Sales, that this material has been disposed of to the best advantage of the War Department.

CHANGES IN ARMY ENLISTMENT INSTRUCTIONS.

Instructions have been issued as follows in regard to period of enlistment: Restrictions in previous instructions which required men enlisted in the Regular Army prior to April 2, 1917, to be re-enlisted only for a period of three years are revoked. Men enlisted in the Regular Army prior to April 2, 1917, and who are eligible, may re-enlist for either one or three years at the option of the applicant. Circulars 201 and 239 (W.D., 1919), are amended to comply herewith. Nothing in this instruction is to be construed as removing restrictions placed upon enlistments for special purposes such as overseas duties, etc. The policy of the War Department has been to require seven years active and reserve service in cases of men who enlisted for seven years, but this policy has been modified and orders will shortly be issued providing that a man who has completed the active term of his enlistment contract may be discharged, provided he immediately re-enlists. The option of soldiers re-enlisting applies only to service in the United States. Re-enlistment for service outside the United States must be for three years.

GENERAL PERSHING CHEERED AT REVIEW.

Writing of the review of the 4th Division by Gen. John J. Pershing on March 18, during his trip of inspection of the American Army of Occupation in Germany, the wife of an Army officer says: "The following extract from a letter written to me by my husband may be of interest, showing as I think it does, the feeling which the troops have for General Pershing: 'General Hersey said: "God Almighty, in His wise providence, found us a Commander-in-Chief when we entered the war. Take off your steel helmets" (here he paused, and a number of us thought he was going to offer a prayer—his voice was so filled with intense feeling)—"and join me in three rousing cheers for our commander." And the 20,000 men gave them with a will notwithstanding they had been on the field for eight hours, standing in a storm and biting wind most of the time. Strange to say, just about the time the Commander-in-Chief arrived, the sun came out and stayed with us during the entire ceremony. It was all of five o'clock when the men responded so heartily to the General's call.'"

UNION GIFT PACKAGES FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

The several welfare organizations, including the Y.M.C.A., the K. of C., Salvation Army, and Jewish Welfare, which have been active in furnishing candies, tobacco, etc., to returning men from overseas, on the docks at Hoboken, N.J., and elsewhere, have united in supplying what is now known as a "Union Gift Package." This action will result in saving each organization from duplicating the work of the other, and will also result in a better service generally, while it will prevent waste. The packages include four bars of chocolate, two packages of gum, three packages of cigarettes, one package of cigarette tobacco and papers, half pound of hard candy, and a khaki handkerchief.

MARINE CORPS REPLACEMENTS GOING OVERSEAS.

Capt. V. J. Fitzgerald and G. E. Hayes and Lieut. William Main, U.S.M.C., now stationed at Philadelphia, with Major Ross E. Rowell, Capt. R. B. Stuart and E. P. Phelps, Lieut. E. P. Simms and H. G. Fortune, U.S.M.C., now at Quantico, have been assigned to the 500 Marines who are shortly to sail for France as replacements for men of the 5th and 6th Regiments, U.S.M.C., 2d Division, Army of Occupation. The officers will gather at Hoboken and the men will be sent from Quantico to the embarkation point. The second 500 replacements, it is now expected, will be ready to sail some time in June.

HEALTH OF THE NAVY.

Reports received by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, covering the week ended May 3, show that the health of the Navy continues excellent. Out of a complement of 350,200 the admissions for communicable diseases for the week were 732. Influenza, while diminishing rapidly, still shows 410 cases, with an increase in mumps to 130 cases. Pneumonia with 48 and diphtheria with 32 cases are next highest among the admissions. Deaths reported for the week were 38; an annual rate per 1,000 of 5.6. Influenza accounted for 14 deaths and accidents for 6.

TARGET PRACTICE FOR AIR SERVICE.

Instructions have been issued prescribing target practice for the Air Service. These instructions apply only for this season. For lighter-than-air organizations rifle and pistol practice is prescribed for those armed with these weapons. Heavier-than-air organizations will not be required to participate in target practice for 1919 unless it obviously does not interfere with other work, and Air Service personnel, not included in either category, will be excused from target practice during the season of 1919.

NO CAVALRY ENLISTMENTS FOR A.E.F.

The War Department announces in Circular 260, May 17, 1919, that in connection with Subparagraph c, Paragraph 2, Circular No. 224, War Dept., 1919, enlistments for Cavalry only in the American Expeditionary Force will be discontinued.

GENERAL MARCH'S WEEKLY INTERVIEW.

Progress of Demobilization.

In the course of his weekly interview with the Washington correspondents on May 24, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, said:

"The demobilization, including partial reports for the last few days, has reached 2,215,161, of which number 112,556 are officers and 2,102,605 enlisted men. A total of 1,152,427 officers and enlisted men sailed from Europe since Nov. 11. In connection with the return of officers and men from Europe, we have been cabling to General Pershing directing him to return individuals by name in case the reports from their homes indicated distress in the families or any like ground for our issuing such orders; and during the week General Pershing has cabled us that the schedule for returning our men from Europe had reached the point where, if he carries out such orders taking officers and men from their organizations and returning them as casuals, they will get back to the United States later than if they were permitted to come with their organizations. Each ship, as you know, is assigned its maximum number of men, and when a man is detached from his unit he becomes a casual and must come over on a ship with casuals, so that the demobilization has reached a point where practically no time is gained by making individual requests of the War Department.

"Enlistments have now reached 38,487, of which number 21,579 are for three years and 16,904 for one year. There are 514 whose choice is unknown. The present enlistment scheme was authorized on Feb. 28, and as it took some two or three weeks to establish recruiting centers through the country, the present total practically represents two months' enlistments, the enlistments in the first week being negligible, and it shows a continuing number of men coming into the Army.

"We have a statement prepared at General Pershing's headquarters showing the arrivals in France from May 17, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1918, by services, which totals 2,971,463; including nurses and field clerks the total is 2,983,865, which can be considered about the maximum we had there. In addition to these numbers, 915 officers were commissioned and 1,499 men enlisted in France from civil life, which pulls the sum total up a little bit higher; 12,732 officers were commissioned in France from the ranks.

"Sailings from France in May, from May 1 to May 20, total 239,029. This number is greater than the sailings for a similar period of any month so far in our records. For the week ending May 20, 133,893 men sailed, which is the record week either coming or going for the entire period of the war.

"According to the present schedule all divisions but the Regular divisions will have sailed by June 12 from France. The withdrawal of the S.O.S. troops as scheduled will send home in May 100,000 in round numbers, in June 200,000, and the remainder will be taken care of in July. We now have sixty per cent. of the Army demobilized. The men who are now enlisting for service abroad are being sent over and will join the Regular divisions which are retained there, and unquestionably will stay there until the place is cleaned up and final action taken by the Government in that matter. We have from the A.E.F. a chart which shows the status of return of all remaining elements in France. The chart shows when they will return, and I am going to have it distributed because it shows at a glance the entire demobilization which is contemplated abroad, giving the demobilization, the close of General Pershing's headquarters, the cleaning out of the intermediate sections, the resulting supply system which will be used for the Army of Occupation along the Rhine when the S.O.S. is removed and sent home.

"The sick and death rate in the A.E.F. shows a steady reduction, and the venereal rate is less than one man per thousand, in any week since Jan. 1, 1919. The health of troops in the United States continues excellent.

On May 20 the status of fifty-three important camps in the United States was as follows: Nine owned by the Government; twenty-one to be purchased; fifteen being sold; four to be abandoned; three retained under lease; one retained temporarily. Of the forty aviation camps and supply depots the status is: Eight owned by the Government; seventeen being purchased; one retained under lease; eleven retained temporarily for storage purposes; three retained temporarily under lease."

Replies to Questions.

The following specific questions were asked of General March, to which his answers are given:

"Q. When the size of our Army of Occupation was determined, was it fixed with the idea of the maximum number that would be required in the event that Germany refused to sign the treaty?

"A. I cannot say whether the maximum was the determining factor, but the presumption is that the combined forces of the French and British armies, which are very much larger than ours, under Foch, together with ours, are regarded as sufficient to handle any military problem that can arise there.

"Q. Have you any comment as to Governor Allen's renewed criticism?

"A. I have no comment to make on Governor Allen's criticism which he has not communicated to me personally. He has communicated to the Secretary of War, who will make a formal reply. This reply is now being prepared.

"Q. In connection with the arrangement with the State Department for passports for relatives of soldiers in the American Expeditionary Force, if the soldiers are to be abroad for more than three months, would not this apply solely to soldiers in the Army of Occupation?

"A. Unless the conditions which you see are confronting us now with reference to the armistice and the signing of the treaty of peace make a change in it, that is true.

"Q. In the case of individual officers and soldiers in the Army of Occupation, how would they know they are to be there three months?

"A. I think as soon as the treaty of peace is definitely decided upon we will be able to make a formal announcement that will clear up all these points.

"Q. Have you anything to say about General Bullard's assignment?

"A. General Bullard is going to be assigned temporarily to the Office of the Chief of Staff on an important board, and upon completion of his work with this board he will take command of the Southern Department, with his present rank.

"Q. Has the General Staff completed its recommendations with respect to the permanent policy for the National Guard?

"A. The attitude of the War Department about the

National Guard will be stated to the Congress by the Secretary of War when the question of a military program is taken up.

"Q. Can you say any more about the Archangel expedition, as to when it is coming out?

"A. No change. I am still pinning my faith to June.

"Q. When will the military program be taken up with the Congressional committee?

"A. We have sent to Congress, as the first step in what it is necessary to do, a form of proposed legislation covering the deficiencies in the Army for appropriations which are necessary before June 30, which amount to in the neighborhood of one billion dollars. You will recall that at the last Congress there had passed the House an authorization for \$829,000,000, for paying off contracts, but this did not pass the Senate, so that the first thing is to get the present deficiencies covered. That will be followed by appropriations for the Army for next year. That bill was also passed in the House at the last session, and was in the Senate, but did not get to conference, so that these two things are of first importance to the War Department. The time for taking up the new military program will be determined by conference between the War Department and the leaders of the committees. The War Department is prepared to submit these matters now.

"Q. Will the appropriations contain some provision for the National Guard?

"A. They will be based substantially on what passed the House in the last Congress."

Details of Demobilization and Enlistments.

Officers discharged to date.....	112,556
Enlisted men discharged to date	2,102,605
Total	2,215,161
Officers and enlisted men sailed from Europe since Nov. 11, 1918:	
Officers	50,066
Enlisted men	1,102,361
Total	1,152,427
Enlistments reported to date as reported daily from depots and depot posts to include early returns for May 24	13,963
Reported weekly from camps up to and including week ending May 17, 1919	24,539
Total	38,502

Included in the above total of enlistments are the following: For service in the A.E.F., 8,819; Philippine Department, 1,837; Panama Canal Department, 120; Hawaiian Department, 1,040; Siberia, 26; Alaska, 24.

THE COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Sergeant Major's Course, Artillery.

Some criticism of the sergeant major's course at the Coast Artillery School Department of Enlisted Specialists, at Fort Monroe, Va., was expressed in our issue of April 12 (page 1120) by a correspondent, who signed himself "Sergeant." In reply an officer long familiar with the work of the school explains why certain standards and qualifications are considered necessary in a sergeant major, and indirectly, in the whole Enlisted Specialists' Course, as well. He writes:

"Sergeant" criticizes the course for sergeants major from the standpoint of the entrance examination, the subjects taught in the course, the class of men obtained and the resultant product. He questions the advisability of endeavoring to make a sergeant major an efficient office man, and gives as his opinion that the only requirement demanded of a sergeant major is that he be an old soldier, able to handle routine work.

"The shortcomings portrayed by your correspondent are, like the mirage in the desert, more apparent than real. While the various statements in the article referred are, in the main, correct, when considered separately, yet as the conditions outlined refer to entirely different periods, the article, taken as a whole, is misleading and conveys an entirely erroneous impression. It is true, that during the emergency, due to sudden expansion of our Army, it was necessary to admit men with no military training to the course. Where were the reliable and efficient non-commissioned officers to be obtained? Those who possessed these qualifications were either commissioned or went to a training camp with a commission in view. Even by taking recruits the school was unable to supply the demand, so that a number of non-commissioned officers were appointed to the grade of sergeant major on the recommendation of their immediate commanding officers, without taking the emergency course at the school; but remember, this was purely an emergency. Not long ago, a regimental commander who is an experienced artillery officer voluntarily stated: "In my regiment I had sergeants major, products of the emergency course at the school, men who but a short time before were recruits. I also had some who were appointed on their record as non-commissioned officers. While at first the latter were the more efficient in the performance of their duties, yet in a short time the recruits who had received the training at the school became decidedly the better type in the efficient performance of the duties of a sergeant major." Note that the school graduates had only a twelve weeks' course at that, as against the normal forty-eight weeks' course for the sergeant major in peace time.

"The mental entrance requirements as set forth in G.O. 46, War Dept., 1915, are as follows: Penmanship, orthography, arithmetic, to include common and decimal fractions, percentage and proportion; grammar and punctuation. These requirements are equivalent to the ordinary grammar school education, and it must be acknowledged are but little to expect from a man who desires to fit himself for the position of sergeant major, junior grade, and ultimately, sergeant major, senior grade, the highest ranking non-commissioned staff officer in the Coast Artillery, the chief clerk and practically the confidential right-hand man of the commanding officer.

"On Feb. 17 last, a special entrance examination, based on the above subjects, was held. It netted only eighteen applicants, and only eight actual admissions. Eight other successful applicants refused to re-enlist for more than one year, and two applicants failed in the examination. From this it can be seen that the bars must again be let down with respect to length of service. In fact, they are down for the special examination to be held on June 16. We prefer men of over one and one-half years' service, but where are they? We are looking for 160 properly qualified ones to begin the course on Sept. 1. Don't forget the date of the entrance examination—June 16, 1919. One of the sub-

jects taught to which exception is taken is shorthand. Why the necessity? Simply to make a higher type of office man and at the same time give the man a course of training that will fit him to compete with others, should he go back into civil life.

"The Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe is broad-minded. It is considered that the school is not simply a part of the Coast Artillery, but that it belongs to the country at large. An attempt is made to give a man an education that will enable him not only to perform his duties as a soldier more efficiently, but will make him capable of filling a lucrative position, should he decide to leave the Service. Not so many years ago in our Army all correspondence was in longhand. It is as reasonable to expect an office to function in these strenuous times without a typewriter, as to expect a man to perform his duties efficiently as confidential clerk without a knowledge of shorthand.

"Under normal conditions, before a man is eligible to pursue a course for sergeant major, he must have at least one and one-half years' service in the Coast Artillery and must be recommended by his company, fort and coast defense commanders as to his soldierly qualifications, character and reliability. A man of this type is not exactly a recruit. It is confidently believed that the products of the Service School at Fort Monroe are the highest type of non-commissioned staff officer in our Army. This has been affirmed time and again by officers of various branches of the Service, and whose opinions are worth while. In this connection it may be of interest to know that representatives of one of our staff corps recently inspected the enlisted specialists' department of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, with a view to instituting a similar school, and are even contemplating sending especially selected men to Fort Monroe to take the clerical course. There is a reason for this—the school has justified its system and proved its value.

"The writer has seen eighteen years' service in the Coast Artillery, twelve of which have been on the non-commissioned staff. He knows the old soldier type and the efficient, highly trained non-commissioned staff officer, and believes that no one who gives the matter careful thought, leaving out petty grievances, would look upon the Coast Artillery non-commissioned staff other than as an efficient and well trained corps of specialists. The fact is, we need experts in the various lines, we train them, and above all we get them."

NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICE.

Assignments to Air Service Groups.

Recent assignments of officers to Air Service groups at Washington headquarters follow: Training and operations, Major Frank M. Kennedy and George E. Lovell; administrative, Capt. Frank M. Bartless; information, Lieut. William V. Andrews; supply, Lieut. Harold B. Curtis.

Officers of the Air Service have been assigned to headquarters groups as follows: Training and Operations, Capt. Cecil Cellers and Benni Goldblatt, Lieuts. George H. Burgess, William H. Phillips, Roland L. Spencer; Supply, Lieut. George Winchester, Lieut. Moses E. Cheney, Lieut. Col. John S. Sullivan and Capt. Herbert E. Ives have been appointed members of the Interdepartmental Committee on Aerial Surveying. Lieut. Col. John D. Reardon, Capt. Silas M. Wiley and Lieut. Paul D. Elgin have been constituted a board to investigate claims of castor bean contractors now outstanding against the Government and to recommend just and reasonable bases for settlement.

Civilian Flying Licenses Issued.

Up to May 15 the Joint Army and Navy Board of Aeronautic Cognizance had issued 500 civilian flying licenses to persons representing nearly every state. Among these licenses one was issued to Col. William L. Kenly, formerly Director of Military Aeronautics, and another to his son, Henry C. Kenly. Texas is largely represented in the list, airplanes being used in that state by ranchers to cover the great expanse of their properties.

Airplane Strength at Date of Armistice.

A comparison of the airplane and balloon strength of the Allied and enemy air services on the date of the signing of the armistice prepared by the Statistics Branch of the General Staff shows that on the French and Belgian front the French had 3,321 planes, the Germans 2,730, Great Britain 1,758, American Army 740, and Belgium 153. The total number of Allied planes was 5,972 and of the enemy 2,730. On the Italian front the Italian army had 812 planes and Austria 622. Of balloons on the French and Belgian front the Germans had 170, the French seventy-two, the British forty-three, American twenty-three, Belgian six. The total Allied balloons numbered 144 and the total enemy 170. On the Italian front the Italians had thirty-two balloons and the Austrians twenty-six.

Army Balloons Used in Meteorological Tests.

The Air Service announces that Army balloons from the U.S. Army Balloon School at Fort Omaha, Neb., have successfully carried out studies of the upper currents and meteorological conditions over Nebraska, Arkansas and Missouri. Two balloons were used, one at an altitude of 5,000 feet, the other at 10,000 feet, the plan being to test the difference in air currents at these levels in regard to direction and intensity. Lieut. Col. Jacob W. S. Wuest, commanding officer of the Balloon School, with Lieut. Francis A. Reynolds, made the 5,000 foot elevation, and Capt. Frank W. Goodale with Lieut. Clarence L. Meisinger the 10,000 foot. In a forty-mile wind the balloons succeeded in maintaining their respective elevations during one night. Colonel Wuest's balloon in sixteen hours covered 500 miles, Captain Goodale's in fifteen hours covering 600 miles. It is stated that the test confirmed the theory of meteorologists that the upper currents run parallel to isobars. Other scientific data is in preparation from notes taken on the voyages.

Aircraft Used for Forest Patrol.

The first practical use of aircraft for forest patrol is announced by the Air Service, U.S.A. The experiments are in force in southern California through the co-operation of the commanding officers at Ross Field, Arcadia, and the U.S. Army Flying School at March Field, Riverside. The plan is to station an observation balloon 3,000 feet above the field at Arcadia, with an observer on duty from 7 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. each day. Supplied with a map of the Los Angeles national forest the observer will have an adequate outlook over a wide territory. The student detachment learning observation now

stationed at Mount Wilson will also render lookout service. Reports of fires from the observer and the student detachment will be transmitted to the Forest Fire Service at Los Angeles, which will call upon the appropriate units of the fire suppression force. At Arcadia a motor truck equipped with fire fighting apparatus, and manned by ten men, will be subject to the call of the Forest Service. The airplane patrol will cover two routes centering at March Field.

Balloon School Named Ross Field.

The Army Balloon School at Arcadia, California, has been officially designated as "Ross Field" in honor of Lieut. Cleo J. Ross, Air Service, killed in France, near Brabant, Sept. 26, 1918.

Flying Circus Tour Covers 19,124 Miles.

The three companies of the flying circus aiding the Victory Liberty Loan drive ended on May 10 a thirty-day tour at their home stations, after exhibiting in eighty-eight cities, in forty-five states and covering a total of 19,124 miles. The standard equipment of each group was five Fokker machines, four Spad, four SE-5 and five Curtiss planes. The Eastern, Middle West, and Far West flights covered a railroad mileage of 4,338, 7,747 and 6,626 miles, respectively, to which is added 413 miles by the Far West group in a separate tour. The statistics of the tour, for the Eastern, Middle West and Far West units, respectively, show in total hours flown, 273, 202 and 224; civilian passengers carried, 82, 144 and 142; total flights made, 459, 391 and 425. The observations as to the value of the fields used, nature of the country, altitude difficulties and the like made on this tour will be of aid to military, postal, commercial and sporting aeronautics.

Army Dirigible Makes Roof Landing.

Major C. H. Maranville, of the Regular Army, succeeded, on May 24, in landing two passengers from the Army dirigible, A-4, on the roof of the Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Ohio, after a flight from Akron, Ohio, the permanent station of the A-4. The hotel had been fitted with a special landing stage on its roof and Major Maranville not only put his passengers safely on the platform, but took two passengers from the landing and carried them back to his station at Akron. Vedrines, the famous French aeronaut, succeeded in landing on the roof of a department store in Paris last winter in an airplane, the first time such a feat had been purposely performed. This maneuver of Major Maranville's is the first time such a thing has been successfully carried through with a dirigible.

Quick Flight from Providence.

Capt. Henry E. Reece and Lieut. Nathan P. Oakes returned to Washington, D.C., from a New England recruiting tour, making the 448 miles from Providence, R.I., with one stop at Mineola, N.Y., in 300 minutes.

World's Record for Looping-the-Loop.

Lieut. Ralph J. Johnson on May 17 established a new world's record at Carlstrom Field. Accompanied by Lieut. Mark H. Woodward as passenger, Johnson made 457 continuous loops in his Lapere fighter in one hour, fifty-four minutes and ten seconds. His elevation varied from 4,000 to 6,000 feet.

CHANGE IN INSIGNIA ON AIRCRAFT.

In accordance with an agreement between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy a change of the distinguishing insignia on aircraft has been adopted. Instructions from The Adjutant General's Office, April 30, to the Director of Air Service, state:

The design shall be a red circle inside of a white, five-pointed star, inside of a blue circumscribed circle. The circumference of the inner circle shall be tangent to the lines forming a pentagon made by connecting the inner points of the star. The inner circle shall be red, that portion of the star not covered by the inner circle shall be white, and that portion of the circumscribed circle not covered by either the inner circle or star shall be blue; the colors to be the same shades as those in the American flag.

These insignia shall be placed on the upper and lower surfaces, respectively, of the upper and lower planes of each wing in such position that the circumference of the circumscribed circle shall be tangent to the outer tips of the planes. One point of each star shall be pointed directly forward, and unless otherwise specified the diameter of the insignia shall be sixty inches.

The insignia for the rudder shall be three equally wide bands, red, white and blue, and both sides of that portion of the rudder which are in the rear of the rudder post shall be striped parallel to the vertical axis of the airplane. The blue band shall be nearest the rudder post, the white band in the center, and the red band at the tail of the rudder; the colors to be the same as hereinbefore mentioned.

The insignia may be painted on or applied by decalcomania transfer. All aircraft now built will continue to have the "three-circle" insignia for the present, but all aircraft delivered after the date of the issuance of this order, except those that have the "three-circle" insignia already painted on wing sections, or in the case of lighter-than-air aircraft, or fabric panels, will have the "star" insignia.

This change will be generally effective for all aircraft not later than Jan. 1, 1920, except that under no circumstances will the "star" insignia be used on aircraft in European countries until after peace is declared.

APPRECIATION OF WELFARE WORK.

Major Gen. D. C. Shanks, U.S.A., commanding the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, N.J., has received a letter from Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., showing the War Department's appreciation of the splendid work done by the various welfare agencies, and by the numerous patriotic individuals at the ports of embarkation and at the camps connected therewith.

The letter sent to General Shanks, which was dated Washington, May 15, said:

1. As the close of the war draws near it is now possible to realize how great a contribution to the welfare and contentment of soldiers has been made by the many societies and individuals who have conducted welfare activities at ports of embarkation and at the camps operated in connection therewith.

2. These associations embrace not only those directly authorized by the War Department, such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the American Red Cross, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service and the American Library Association, but also many other local societies and individual citizens who have given unstintingly of their time and of their means to strengthen the spirit of our men as they staved overseas and to accord them the proper welcome on their return.

3. Men and women have been intense, alert and unselfish in the effort to keep our soldiers true and strong and steady. Types and methods of service have multiplied without confusion, without rivalry or misunderstanding and with great benefit to

our soldiers. Hosts of welfare workers have done things that have had a most salutary and beneficial effect upon our men in uniform. It has been a splendid exemplification of altruism.

4. The nation owes a debt of gratitude to these societies and individuals for their unwavering devotion to this work which has borne such splendid fruit in the results accomplished.

5. The Secretary of War desires that you convey to each of these organizations, and as far as may be practicable to all of the individuals concerned, his gratitude and hearty appreciation of the services performed, and he desires that you express to each the hope that all this effort may crystallize into permanent forms of benefit to our service.

THE PERSONNEL MANUAL.

Under the direction of The Adjutant General the Committee on Classification of Personnel in the Army has prepared a work on the Personnel System of the United States Army in two volumes, the first volume to be called "History of the Personnel System of the Army," and the second "The Personnel Manual." The War Department News Bureau has made public a summary of the second volume of this work, at the same time announcing that the first volume is to be issued later. The Personnel Manual gives descriptive material on the system as in operation at the time of the signing of the armistice; traces the changes in the original committee through its being taken over by the General Staff, finally becoming the Classification Division of The Adjutant General's Department, and shows how "employment specialists" are necessary to the building of a modern army, since half of its soldiers must be skilled at special trades in order to perform their military duties. The report states:

"To the Army Personnel Organization was given the task of determining the special abilities of the millions of men drawn into the National Army from civil life, and placing them where each would contribute most to the strength of that vast military force. It searched among the human material, which came from every hamlet and city in the country and from every walk of life, for the talent and skill needed for successful army building. From this civilian material it also selected officers and assigned them where each would be of most value. The brains of one of the greatest armies of all times were its special charge (in no previous war had so much depended upon the utilization of the mental ability of the individual soldier) and its achievements form one of the most notable chapters of the history of the victorious American Army, for without them victory would have been impossible. It called to its service some of the greatest industrial experts and psychologists in the country. In the beginning it borrowed methods from industry, but before the armistice was signed it had devised a system for matching men with jobs from which industry could borrow later to its profit."

The Manual shows how the recruits were classified on their arrival at the camps; how personnel offices were established; what kind of skilled men the Army most needed; the process of writing the dictionary called "Army Trade Specifications," and the establishment of "trade tests." The classification of officers is described in detail, showing its philosophy, and how the selective service men were given psychological tests is also given in detail. The work of the personnel system with the A.E.F. is discussed, as are the activities of the Personnel Organization in connection with the Students' Army Training Corps and with the demobilization of our forces since the armistice was signed.

MAIL ADDRESSES FOR FORCES ABROAD.

The U.S. Postal Guide for May gives the following information as to mail for the A.E.F.:

Rates of postage applicable to mail for American Expeditionary Force in Europe when address thereon includes location or station of member's organization or unit.

The inclusion in the address on mail for members of the American Expeditionary Force in Europe of the name of the place where the addressee is stationed does not affect the rate of postage applicable thereto, provided the address on the mail also includes the official designation of the unit or organization to which the addressee belongs and the words, "American Expeditionary Force," together with the addressee's Army post-office number, when known, as for example:

"Private
Co. 3, 310th Field Signal Battalion, A.P.O. 775,
American Expeditionary Force, Mayer, Germany."

or
"Private
Co. G, 181st Inf., A.P.O. 702,
American Expeditionary Force, Paris, France."

Such mail may be accepted at the domestic rates of postage, subject, of course, in all other respects to the conditions under which mail may be sent to members of the American Expeditionary Force. However, the location of the addressee, such, for instance, as "Paris, France," or "Mayer, Germany," given in the above examples, is not necessary to effect the delivery of the mail, and, therefore, it is preferable that the location be not included in the address. Postmasters will advise their patrons accordingly.

This is apparently a modification of the previous ruling, to which the War Department called attention at the time, as noted in our issue of Feb. 8, page 817. It was then stated that mail addressed to a town or city in France was subject to foreign postage.

The essential point, apparently, is that "official designation of the unit or organization," and the A.P.O. number where known, must be included in the address, as well as "American Expeditionary Force." If this is done the name of the town or city is not essential, but it may be added without subjecting the letter to other than the domestic postage rate.

NAVY DEPARTMENT SCORES NAVY FAKERS.

Though the problem of dealing with fakers in uniform is probably not so great as regards the U.S. Navy as it is with the U.S. Army, the Navy Department is taking steps to discourage in every possible way the giving of alms to men who claim they have been discharged from the Navy without funds and are forced to beg in order to live or raise funds to take them home. It is believed that many of these men who are bringing discredit to the uniform have never been in the naval service, but have purchased the uniforms from men who have been discharged. In a letter signed by Acting Secretary Roosevelt and sent broadcast to mayors and other officials attention is directed to these facts:

"Every man discharged from the naval service has been released at his own request. Before obtaining such

release, he had to produce evidence that he intended returning to his previous employment or other employment which had been offered him, or that he wished to complete his education. Every man so discharged has either received, or is entitled to receive, if he applies to the department, a bonus of \$60 and transportation to his home at the rate of five cents per mile. In view of the above the department considers there is no reason why any men who are legitimately wearing the uniform of the United States Navy should be stranded.

"All men who have been discharged or who have been placed on inactive duty should have their discharges or inactive duty orders with them. Any man wearing the uniform who has not been recently discharged or released from active duty or is not on active duty in the Navy, is violating a United States statute, which is here quoted: 'It shall be unlawful for any person not an officer or enlisted man of the U.S. Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, to wear the duly prescribed uniform of the U.S. Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or any distinctive part of such uniform, or a uniform any part of which is similar to a distinctive part of the duly prescribed uniform of the U.S. Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.'"

"The department would appreciate it if you would direct the police department of your city to co-operate in preventing the illegal wearing of the naval uniform, and also in preventing men who have been discharged from bringing discredit to the naval service by begging or otherwise soliciting funds in an improper manner."

A PROTEST AGAINST ATTACK ON REGULARS.

An officer of the Army notes in two representative papers, one of the Middle West, the other of the Pacific coast, dispatches that express hostility to the Regular Army on the part of former National Guard officers. One quotes an officer, formerly of the Guard, as saying:

"We are through following in the steps of the Regular Army and taking what they give us. From now on the Guard will dictate to the Army, and tell them what we want. The Guard has always played the game open and above board. The Regular Army has played 'dirty politics' with us. Every one fought the war but the Regulars. We gave up our business, our homes, and many of us our lives, to win the war. While the Regular Army men picked out all the soft jobs in the war, all of them have benefited immensely from it. In fact, they are the only ones who did benefit from it, and now they are trying to foist a military system upon us that will keep them forever in their fat jobs. The Guard, properly organized, will give a fine military force at a minimum of cost. The largest expense of the Army comes in maintaining a large number of officers and their families, and furnishing them quarters and traveling expenses. Shortly before the war the Army of forty thousand consumed an appropriation of 100 million dollars, while the Guard, with a strength of two hundred thousand, was never able to get more than ten million dollars."

The other dispatch is in somewhat the same vein. Of this and like evidences of an apparent intent to magnify one element of our national defenses at the expense of another our correspondent writes: "They show an identical animosity and the budding political campaign which if successful will yoke the worst of political graft with the worst of militarism and saddle the country with a system in which inefficiency and cost will rival any plot yet perpetrated in our history. You know the pernicious activity of the Militia in the East to get control of the national legislature. You may already know that the movement is countrywide. You may not know as I do, as I have been one of them, that no better material exists for a foundation for military efficiency. But no worse system is extant in which the leadership is altogether inefficient and selfish. God help the country if the military is in any way placed under their control!"

"Cannot some publicity be brought to bear upon such writers of calumny as the author of these slanders? I chanced upon these clippings while making a flying trip to the west coast. My blood boils with honest wrath at such publicly published lies. I know the rank and file of the Guard divisions do not hold such views, and from many friends and acquaintances therein I have personal assurance that only the incompetent leaders are actuated by the base, selfish lust for power for themselves and swelled up by an egotistical belief in their own infallibility. Let the truth be told and made as public as these insinuating charges against a class who have the best interests of the nation at heart and not that of any particular state, locality or self as their motif. I have a letter from a member of the 35th Division, just returned, which states that the division is not at all in sympathy with the attempt to make political capital out of their losses. They feel ashamed of the efforts of their leaders to so use their losses. They do not share the feeling of being betrayed by the Regular Service as expressed by their incompetent leaders."

SMALL ARMS SCHOOL AT FORT BENNING, GA.

Work on the new school for small arms which is being established at Fort Benning, Ga., under command of Major Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, U.S.A., is progressing rapidly. If the present plans materialize all officers who command men using the rifle, automatic rifle, machine gun, small caliber trench mortar and grenades will, while lieutenants, complete a course at this school. They will first be taught the best mechanical methods of handling the various arms and then pursue courses designed to perfect them in securing the greatest efficiency of directing in mass. The land appraised to be used at Fort Benning aggregates 78,375 acres, of which 35,000 have been purchased and 31,500 acres have been agreed upon as to price, but the actual purchase is being delayed awaiting the guarantee of title; 23,000 acres are yet to be agreed upon and of these 12,000 acres are in court for decision as to title, or for other reasons, and 21,000 acres are yet being considered with the owners.

About one-half of the contemplated thirteen miles of improved road has been graded. Three of these miles are to be of concrete base with asphalt surface, the other ten miles of clay and gravel. The laying of the concrete began during the week ended May 17. About 150 of the larger buildings at the fort have been started and of these one-quarter are about ninety per cent. completed; one-quarter about fifty per cent. completed and one-half about ten per cent. completed. Material from other camps which are being abandoned is used in the construction of buildings, and from forty to sixty car-loads have been arriving per day.

Some idea of the extent of the work may be had from the fact that 151 motor trucks and 302 teams are in use, and 2,500 laborers are at work. It is hoped to obtain 1,000 more. Filtered water, chemically purified and stored in reservoirs now under construction, will be supplied. Until the plant is completed excellent spring

water is available. A standard gauge railway, eight miles in length, connects the fort with Columbus. This railway has been in operation for some months and needs only the completion of a fill to make it a most excellent line of communication. The sewage will empty into the Chattahoochee river. The laying of sewer pipes will soon be completed. The branch lines are under construction. A sawmill, concrete mixers, road graders and similar machinery are at work. Material for the power and light system is now being mobilized and the power and light, to be furnished by Columbus, should be ready for use the end of June, when the garrison, now at the temporary camp at the eastern edge of Columbus, will be moved to the fort and occupy the buildings.

MARINES DEFEAT U.S.N.A.

Capt. Eugene L. Mullaly, U.S.M.C., commanding the rifle range detachment, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., under date of May 19, issues a report on the recent team match at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, which was won by the team of Marines from Quantico. The Marine Corps team scored an aggregate of 1,306 points against 1,237 made by the team from the Naval Academy which gave a margin of sixty-nine points to the Marines. The conditions of the match called for ten shots per man at 300 yards slow fire (five prone and five sitting); ten shots per man at 500 yards slow fire (five prone and five squatting); ten shots per man at 500 yards changing position fire.

The highest score in the match was made by Captain Mullaly and Marine Gunner Otho Wiggs, who each scored 136 points out of a possible 150. On the Naval Academy team the highest individual aggregate score was made by Midshipman Rathburn, which was 133 points out of a possible 150. The highest individual score of any one team during the match was 48 points out of a possible 50 made by Captain Mullaly at 500 yards slow fire. The best individual score on a single range by a member of the Naval Academy team was made by Midshipman Rathburn with a score of 47 points out of a possible 50 points at 500 yards slow fire. Midshipman Holm also scored 47 points out of a possible 50 points at 300 yards, but by reason of making it at the lesser distance his score in value is not rated as high as that of Midshipman Rathburn. The weather conditions were not agreeable at any time during the match, due to occasional showers.

"LIVES OF THE HUNTED."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now is the "open season" for Regulars. Protection of this class of game was automatically lifted on Nov. 11 and will continue to be off until this hitherto desirable denizen of our frontiers and wastes, uninhabited by voters and undesirable for occupancy by civilians, is either exterminated or reduced to such numbers as will render them harmless to interested parties. The hides and tallow obtained will be of great value in the present market and the wool from shearing a few small herds which are to be preserved on Government reservations will swell the total profits of the fur companies appreciably.

The Guardsman's Acquisitive Association which inaugurated the drive has pooled its interests with those of the Implacable Wreckers of the World and declare their intentions to be to continue relentlessly the pursuit of the Regular as long as the peltries have any market value. This extensive drive is by no means to be confined to the two well-known rivals of the Hudson Bay Company, as any and all persons who so desire will be authorized to participate as opportunity offers or interest dictates; so graze up the old blunderbuss, call the hound, and go to it. A mild protest against the proposed slaughter has been registered by some fatuous nature fakers, name and address unknown, who claim that the Regular is a noble and desirable animal, absolutely immune to Bolsheviki germs and deserving preservation not only for its very creditable past records but likely to be greatly needed in the immediate future on account of its well-known habit of eating or destroying noxious weeds and poisonous fruits and foliage, to say nothing of discouraging the growth of the various mephitic funguses of its habitat, which seem now to be more prevalent than ever before in the land. This abortive effort to enlist sympathy for an animal too long preserved for fancied worth in receiving the contempt it so richly deserves from our newspapers, magazines, weeklies, etc.; those interested in its extermination and exploitation being too powerfully entrenched and too determined in their rights for it to be profitable to publish any alleged facts in its defense.

Joking aside, the undesired attacks on the Army by the public prints and the attitude taken officially by the National Guard organization at St. Louis are to be deprecated. The Regular Army needs no defense; it can well stand on its record. There was a war, the Regular Army won it, by direction and control and training of and personnel given to the National Army. This is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and cannot be successfully denied. The Regular Army courts an unlimited investigation with full publicity and fair and honest ventilation of the "wrongs" of disgruntled and discredited political soldiers. If the facts in the case are revealed, the good old muffer will doubtless be requisitioned before the unquestionable sound reasons for discarding faulty tools by Master Workman Pershing are published. Selah! So be it! "Pour not water on a drowned mouse."

LIM BUTAN.

THE NEW NAVY COAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A Navy officer's wife in your column says she would not know that her husband has his uniform on when sitting at "our dining table" in his new Service coat. What luxury to have a Navy officer-husband sitting at his dining table! If this privileged guest were allowed to put his arms on the table that would solve the problem. She writes, however, that the new coat would be "perfect" if fitted with shoulder straps. Something should be done and a number of officers have suggested a lapel device to denote rank and corps. This would do it.

Apologies of the new coat, as feared, swaggy destroyer officers are already blossoming out. One I saw recently wore with his new uniform a figured soft collar and a not attractive silk shirt with blue and white stripes

alternating. And, of course, his Wellington boots. One mustn't forget one's Wellingtons.

LATITUDE.

THE WEST POINTERS AND OTHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I believe that the correspondent signing himself "Medical Regret Corps," in a letter extolling the virtues of West Pointers which appeared in your issue of May 17, page 1288, has unintentionally perhaps cast aspersions upon thousands of other deserving officers who do not happen to be graduates of the U.S.M.A. While freely admitting the value of West Point training, and the high merits of the thousands of splendid officers that institution has given to the Army, it is unjust and untrue for anyone to assume that the only officers of our Army who have proved efficient, are not snobbish and are considerate of others, are the West Pointers.

Some of the finest and most notable officers ever in the United States Army are among those who have risen from the ranks, or have entered the Army from civil life, as the past history of the Army or a study of the official Army registers will prove. In the present war many of our most capable officers were appointed from civil life, notably in the Engineers, Medical Department and others, and these officers in civil life had long ago made their mark and were the biggest kind of men in their professions. There are certainly "officers and gentlemen" others than those of West Point, and the Army is full of them, and make no mistake as to this, they have proved efficient and considerate in every respect. I admire West Point, but there are inefficiencies from there as well as from elsewhere, and war develops this fact beyond any doubt. After all, it is the man who demonstrates his ability and his humane consideration for others that wins respect, and such men come from all walks of life and are not limited to one institution.

EXPERIENCE.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION READY TO MOVE INTO GERMANY.

The staff of the American Army of Occupation has authorized the statement that the Army is ready to move into Germany, according to a dispatch dated May 25 from the correspondent of the New York Times at Coblenz. The dispatch states that all preparations, down to the last detail, have been made. Three divisions, the 1st, 2d and 3d, all at full fighting strength, and with plenty of equipment, are ready to advance into Germany, with the 4th and 5th Divisions ready for lines of communication work. Full supplies, rations and ammunition are available at a moment's notice, while as for motor equipment, the dispatch says, perhaps no three divisions of the Army ever before had so much motor transportation available. If the advance should be made two railroads are ready for use and they will be heavily guarded to prevent any mischief by Germans in the rear of the American front line. A complete plan for the advance, with computation of the number of kilometers to be moved each day, has been drawn up, but is held secret by order of Marshal Foch. If the American Army should advance it will march with a full complement of artillery, heavy and light, as well as large equipment of machine guns. Gas and also high explosive shells have been brought up in large quantities, and 600 motor trucks are available to move them. It is not expected that in case of an advance German troops will offer resistance. There are reports in Coblenz that German troops now in front of the Army of Occupation, who number 10,000, are ready to withdraw at short notice. German commanders are said to have told civilians that German forces will surely be moving eastward soon, for if the treaty is signed they must all retire fifty kilometers from the Rhine, while if the Allies advance they must withdraw anyhow, and for obvious reasons. If the Germans refuse to sign the treaty, then, under the terms of the armistice Marshal Foch will be required to give them 72 hours' advance notice of intended resumption of hostilities.

A.L.A. BOOKS FOR THE SERVICES.

The American Library Association, which is running a campaign for 500,000 books by July 1, is making a nationwide appeal for books. General Pershing, an A.L.A. bulletin states, has permitted them unlimited tonnage and the association is sending fifty tons of reading matter overseas each month. New fiction is most popular, but technical and educational books are equally welcome. The association has librarians at each military and naval camp in this country and at rest camps and hospitals overseas. Each transport has its library and librarian, and at the recent gathering of the fleet at Guantanamo, 15,000 books were distributed among the battleships. The record of the quickest delivery of books ever made by the A.L.A., the bulletin adds, is held by the Curtiss hydroplane which flew from the Navy flying field at Anacostia, to the Marine training camp at Quantico, Va., at seventy miles an hour and delivered 500 magazines. Capt. Arthur Hines Page, of the U.S. Marine Corps Aviation Detachment at Quantico, was the pilot; Capt. W. P. T. Hill, of Marine headquarters at Washington, accompanied him. Major Nivers, chaplain of the camp, had sent a request for the magazines to be sent to Quantico as soon as possible. Captain Page was asked to fly to Washington and bring the magazines; he made the flight from Quantico to Anacostia, about thirty-six miles, in thirty-five minutes, and return trip in twenty minutes.

THE ARMISTICE DAY OPERATIONS.

In response to a request made by Senator Chamberlain, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, has written a letter to the Senator from Oregon in the course of which he gives specific answers to questions asked by Senator Chamberlain concerning the widespread reports that the lives of many American soldiers were sacrificed on the day of the signing of the armistice by unnecessary fighting. The letter was printed in full in *Harvey's Weekly* in its issue of May 24 although on the previous day Senator Chamberlain stated that he had not received the letter and General March declined to discuss it. General March, it appears, had submitted the question to General Pershing and the commanding general of the A.E.F. declared that no cases were known of any American soldiers being killed in fighting in France after the hour the armistice went into effect; and that firing went on in the American lines after that hour only in one case, an isolated unit that did not receive notification to stop firing until 11:10 a.m. Firing continued in full force along the American front up to eleven o'clock, the military reasons for this being that

orders were issued from headquarters to insure such action. These were issued owing to the fact that Marshal Foch gave orders directing that the pressure be maintained along the whole front up to the last moment.

DANIELS, BAKER AND GLEAVES AS COAL HEAVERS.

One interesting piece of news in connection with the fifteenth voyage of the *Leviathan* from France to Hoboken, N.J., which was concluded on May 22, relates that Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of War Baker and Vice Admiral Gleaves went down into the fire room of the great ship and heaved coal into the furnaces like regular stokers. This fact is noted in the *Transport Age*, a paper published daily on board the *Leviathan* while she is at sea. The item says: "Promptly on the bell at 11:05, morning of May 19, Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., commander Cruiser and Transport Force, Atlantic Fleet, charged No. 2 fire, No. 2 boiler, No. 4 fire room. As the bell rang, thirty-nine firemen sprang to their positions and charged the No. 2 fires of thirty-nine other steaming boilers. Secretary of the Navy Daniels performed a similar task on the 12-4 o'clock afternoon watch, March 18, firing No. 3 fire, of the same boiler. He was followed by Secretary of War Baker, who charged No. 1 fire, on the 8-12 o'clock watch on the morning of May 19. In each case the shovels used have been preserved by Commander Woodward, engineer officer, who will have them enclosed in a glass case and presented to the men of his department."

339TH INFANTRY TO RETURN FROM RUSSIA.

The War Department announces that advices from Archangel dated May 25 state that "all members of the 339th Infantry are awaiting evacuation to the States." The department adds that the return of a soldier as a casual, according to the recent request cabled to Archangel, will not expedite the soldier's discharge from service. The U.S.S. *Des Moines* arrived at Archangel on May 26, according to a press message from that place. Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully, U.S.N., commanding United States ship in Russian waters, was aboard. The cruiser arrived simultaneously with transports bringing new British volunteer army units to relieve American and other troops who have been on active service since August, 1918. The U.S.S. *Yankton* was expected to arrive at Archangel a few days after the *Des Moines*. The press message added that the ships on which the new forces arrived will transport the first unit of American Infantry, which it is expected will be homeward bound in one week. The last American Infantry on the Vologda Railway front has just been relieved after nearly eight months' service. The Americans received a rousing farewell from the British and Russian command at Oboserskaya.

HEALTH OF THE NAVY.

The health of the U.S. Navy continues excellent, according to reports to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, for the week ending May 23. Total admissions for certain communicable diseases for the week, complement of 348,200, were 596, of which there are accredited to influenza 357, mumps 94, pneumonia 28, diphtheria 15, malaria 13, measles 16, tuberculosis 18, scarlet fever 10. The deaths reported for the same week were 33, of which 10 were due to accidents and injuries and 8 to drowning. The annual death rate is 4.8 per 1,000 from all causes, and the rate for diseases only 2.2. The Marine Corps for the week reported only two deaths in a complement of 53,100, one each from influenza and pneumonia, being a death rate per 1,000 of 1.9.

U.S.S. NEW JERSEY, BRINGING TROOPS, DELAYED.

The Navy Department has been notified that the U.S.S. *New Jersey*, which sailed from Brest on May 23, and was due at New York on June 3, has been compelled to put in at the Azores because of engine trouble. The organizations aboard include the 313th and 314th Machine Gun Battalions, less detachments of officers; Casual Co., 318th Inf.; and Special Casual Co., 87th. The War Department erroneously announced that the 312th Machine Gun Battalion, which arrived at New York on May 27 on the naval transport *Edward Luckenbach*, was aboard the *New Jersey*. This caused considerable confusion among friends of the battalion in Washington, its home city.

UNAUTHORIZED VICTORY RIBBONS ON SALE.

Attention of officers of the General Staff has been drawn to the fact that there are being sold in this country unofficial campaign ribbons claimed to be Victory ribbons. The War Department announces that there has been none of these ribbons properly manufactured yet on account of the difficulty of obtaining the proper kind of watered silk necessary for the successful manufacture of the ribbon. The official ribbon has the colors of the rainbow blending one into the other, while the copies consist of only five distinct colors. After the manufacturers have obtained the proper kind of material there will be no difficulty in producing the authorized ribbon.

TRANSPORTATION TO ENLIST IN NAVY.

The Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Navy has rendered the following opinion on transportation which the Navy Department has decided shall govern officers in a case of this kind. The J.A.G. said: "This office is of the opinion that there is no law authorizing the furnishing of transportation from a person's home to another place for the purpose of enrolling in the Fleet Naval Reserve, nor is there any authority for furnishing transportation from place of enrollment to his home, to a person who enrolls in the Fleet Naval Reserve and is not assigned to active duty."

SELECTION BOARD FOR NAVY C.E. CORPS.

The Navy Selection Board which will recommend officers for promotion to the grade of commander in the Civil Engineer Corps, U.S.N.R.F., will meet at the Navy Department on June 4. Rear Admiral Harry H. Rousseau, C.E.C., U.S.N., is president of the board, the other members of which are: Rear Admirals Frederick R. Harris and Charles W. Parks, Capt. Richard C. Hollyday and Homer E. Stanford, the last named being designated an recorder.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Sydney A. Cloman, Inf., U.S.A., who served as a colonel in the National Army during the war, was on May 23, 1919, after being demoted, retired from active service upon his own application after more than thirty-three years' service. He has been serving with the A.E.F. Colonel Cloman was born in Ohio Oct. 10, 1867, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1890. He has been a member of the General Staff, and is a graduate of the Army War College, and is an officer of considerable experience, having served in the campaign against the Sioux Indians, December, 1890-February, 1891. He was on duty as commissary with the first expedition to the Philippines in 1898, was military attaché and observer with the Russian army in Manchuria, and was military attaché to the American Embassy, London. He resigned from the Army Jan. 25, 1917, but was recommissioned a lieutenant colonel, Regular Army, under the National Defense Act, before appointment to the emergency rank of colonel.

Major George W. Prioleau, chaplain, U.S.A., on duty at Nogales, Ariz., was retired for age on May 15, 1919. He was born in South Carolina May 15, 1856, and entered the Army as a chaplain of the 9th Cavalry April 25, 1895.

Capt. Henry A. Dent, Pay Corps, U.S.N., was placed on the retired list, to date from April 22, 1919, for physical disability incurred in the line of duty. Captain Dent was born in Alabama Aug. 4, 1872, and was appointed from that state in March, 1894. He has been in ill health for some time.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Swobe, U.S.A., retired, who died at Berkeley, Calif., Jan. 20, 1919, and whose death has only recently been announced by the War Department, was born in New York March 17, 1844. During the Civil War he served as corporal, sergeant and first sergeant in the 12th Michigan Volunteers from Dec. 19, 1861, to Jan. 7, 1865. He served as a lieutenant in the same command from Jan. 7, 1865, to Feb. 15, 1866. He was appointed captain and A.Q.M. of Volunteers in 1868 and a captain and quartermaster in the Regular Army Feb. 2, 1901. He was promoted major Feb. 16, 1907, and lieutenant colonel March 17, 1908, on which date he was retired for age. Mrs. Swobe, his widow, is residing in Omaha, Nebr.

Capt. James A. Means, 40th Inf., U.S.A., died at Camp Sherman, Ohio, May 19, 1919, of heart trouble. Colonel Burkhardt, commanding the regiment, in announcing the death with extreme sorrow, in regimental orders under date of May 20, stated that "Captain Means was an exceptionally conscientious and efficient officer, of a very pleasing personality which caused him to be beloved by all who knew him. His loss is most deeply felt by every member of the regiment, who join in extending to his family their heartfelt sympathies." Captain Means served in Co. H, 16th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish War in Cuba and Porto Rico. He joined the 27th Infantry of the Regular Army March 6, 1901, and served with that command in the Philippines. Subsequent service included duty in Texas and the Philippines with the 26th Infantry. He became a member of the non-commissioned staff of the 26th Infantry March 6, 1910, and served as regimental supply sergeant, 36th and 40th Regiments of Infantry, 1917-18. The character given on all of his discharges was excellent. He became a second lieutenant, 40th Infantry, Sept. 6, 1918; first lieutenant, 40th Infantry, Oct. 14, 1918, and was promoted captain, 40th Infantry, Oct. 30, 1918, and also served as regimental unit supply officer at the time of his death.

William Boerum Wetmore, class of 1872, U.S.M.A. (formerly lieutenant, U.S.A.), died March 24, 1919, at Atlantic City, N.J., aged sixty-nine. Upon graduation, he was commissioned second lieutenant, 6th Cavalry. He was retained at the Academy as assistant instructor in ordnance and gunnery until Aug. 31, 1872, when he was given his graduation leave, joining his regiment at Fort Riley in December. On Sept. 10, 1873, in hand to hand encounter with a band of desperadoes who were attempting to rob the paymaster, he shot their leader, the notorious Graham. He was aide-de-camp to General Pope and to General Miles. For gallantry in action with Indians on the Red river, Aug. 30, 1874, he was recommended for the brevets of first lieutenant and captain. He resigned Dec. 1, 1876. He was a major of New York National Guard, 1879-1882, and delegate to the Democratic Presidential Convention in St. Louis in 1888. He traveled extensively in Europe, but resided the greater part of the time in Washington, Baltimore and Atlantic City. In his will, he made substantial bequests to the U.S. Naval Institute, to the U.S. Cavalry Association, and to the U.S. Military Service Institution.

Mrs. W. W. Lowe, widow of Brig. Gen. W. W. Lowe, U.S.A., well remembered by Omaha's pioneer families, died at St. Louis, Mo., May 10, 1919, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Maurice Spyer. Mrs. Lowe was eighty-one years old. Members of Mrs. Lowe's family surviving her are Mrs. W. H. Cray, wife of W. H. Cray, Omaha; Mrs. Maurice Spyer, St. Louis; Mrs. Allan Hanna, La Jolla, Calif.; Mrs. George B. Sharon, wife of Colonel Sharon, U.S.A., now in France; Mrs. Benjamin Wade, wife of Colonel Wade, U.S.A., also in France; Mrs. Henry Webber, wife of Colonel Webber, U.S.A., Columbia, S.C.; Miss Marie Lowe, Los Angeles, Calif.; and Lester Lowe, of Sidney, Nebr.

Rev. St. Ernest Jones, father of Mrs. William H. Monroe, wife of Colonel Monroe, Coast Art., U.S.A., died at Morgantown, W. Va., on May 20, 1919.

Mrs. Josephine E. Tignor, mother of Col. E. P. Tignor, U.S.A., died at her home at Wicomico Church, Va., May 21, 1919. She leaves two children, Mrs. John Atwell, of Wicomico Church, Va., and Colonel Tignor, who is at present with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz, Germany.

The many friends in the Service of Mrs. Mary Ann Lewis will be very much saddened to learn of her sudden death on May 7, 1919, at the apartment of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Evan E. Lewis, Wardman Park Inn, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Lewis was the mother of Col. Evan E. Lewis, U.S.A., who at the time of her death was on his way home from abroad, where he made a very enviable record for himself, having won the Distinguished Service Cross and Croix de Guerre, and having been cited numerous times. Mrs. Lewis, due to the fact that she was with her son during his service in

many parts of the United States and foreign possessions, had a large circle of friends throughout the Service wherever she has gone, due principally to her spirit of eternal youthfulness which, in spite of failing health, she managed to keep always to the fore when among her friends. Mrs. Lewis's early life was spent in Wisconsin and North Dakota, where she grew up among the pioneers of that country, North Dakota being her home always, although during the last few years since her son has been in the Army, she has spent a large share of her time with him at his different posts. On Friday afternoon, May 9, 1919, many of her Washington friends, among them United States Treasurer and Mrs. Burke, former Senator H. C. Hausbrough, Representative and Mrs. George Young, and a number of Army officers and their wives, gathered at her bier to pay their last tribute. Her remains were then placed in a receiving vault, pending the arrival of Colonel Lewis from abroad.

DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department announces under date of May 26 the names of the following officers who have died in this country at places not mentioned in the printed casualty lists:

Capt. Joseph K. Barclay, James A. Means and Alexander G. Fraser, V.C.

Lieuts. Clarence F. Holmes, Douglas T. Hoffman, Elmer B. Clark, S.C., and Frederick P. Manaker.

NAVY DEATHS.

The following deaths in U.S. Navy were reported by the Navy Department this week:

May 17—Yeoman 3d Class James J. Flynn, U.S.N. R.F., accidentally drowned.

May 20—Chief Water Tender Anton Sadar, U.S.N., burned aboard receiving ship at New York.

May 21—Ensign Martin Johnston, Pay Corps, U.S. N.R.F., from pneumonia. His mother, Julia Robinson, resides at Lake Bluff, Ill.

May 22—Lieut. (j.g.) Walter L. Wilson, U.S.N.R.F., from tuberculosis at naval hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo. His wife, Mrs. Marthe E. Wilson, resides at Englestown, N.J.

May 27—Ensign James Gorman McIver, Pay Corps, U.S.N.R.F., died at Norfolk, Va. His wife, Mrs. Gene McIver, resides at 245 Freeman street, Norfolk, Va.

Ensign Paul Charles Hammer, U.S.N.R.F., died at Brooklyn, N.Y. His mother, Mrs. Hattie Hammer, resides at 1405 Turner street, Allentown, Pa.

May 23—Lieut. Frank Louis Mason, U.S.N.R.F., died at his home in New York city. His wife, Mrs. Esther E. Mason, resides at 1892 Belmont avenue, New York.

DEATH OF COL. ASA B. GARDINER.

Lieut. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., retired, prominent in military and civil life, who served in the Infantry, Artillery and in the J.A.G. Department, and who was one of the best authorities on military law in the United States, died at his home at Suffern, N.Y., May 28, 1919, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy. Although nearly eighty years of age he was very active in many spheres up to the time of his death. At his bedside when the end came were his wife, Mrs. Harriet Isabella Gardiner, and four of his sons—Norman Bentley, of Staten Island; Asa Bird, Jr., of New York city; Lieut. John de B. W. and William Howard, also of New York city. Another son, Major Philip Parkhurst Gardiner, U.S.A., is now in Paris serving as a judge advocate with the American E.F.

Colonel Gardiner was born in Frances' Tavern, one of the historic landmarks of New York, Sept. 30, 1839, and traced his ancestry to Ensign George Gardiner, who settled in Newport, R.I., in 1638, and who was the fifth son of the Rev. Michael Gardiner, rector of Littlebury, Essex, 1582 to 1618. His parents were Asa and Rebecca (Bentley) Gardiner. On his mother's side he traced his ancestry to Sir Thomas Gates, who settled in Jamestown, Va., in 1609. He was first educated by private tutors and was graduated from New York College, which he entered in 1859. He earned the Phi Beta Kappa key for scholarship.

In later years he received the degree of Master of Arts from his Alma Mater, as well as from Dartmouth and Columbia, and LL.B. and LL.D. from New York University. He was admitted to the Bar in 1860, and in May, 1861, was appointed a first lieutenant in the 31st N.Y. Volunteers. He later served as a captain in the 22d N.Y. State Militia and as a lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps. He received the brevet rank of captain for gallant and meritorious services during the Civil War.

Colonel Gardiner entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant, 9th Infantry, July 20, 1866, and on April 3, 1869, was transferred to the 1st Artillery. He was appointed major and judge advocate Aug. 18, 1873, and was retired Dec. 8, 1888, for disability in the line of duty. He was advanced to lieutenant colonel on the retired list in 1904 for Civil War service.

From 1866 to 1868 served as aide-de-camp to Major General McDowell. From 1869 to 1872 he was Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the East, and from 1871 to 1873 he served as judge advocate and acting adjutant general of the Military Division of the South. He served at the Military Academy at West Point as professor of law from 1874 until assigned as counsel in the case of Major Gen. Fitz-John Porter. On his retirement Colonel Gardiner resumed his law practice and began his political career. He joined the Tammany Society and in 1897 he was elected District Attorney of New York county on the Tammany ticket, a post which he held through three years.

He was a member of the New England and New York Genealogical Societies, the United States Military Service Institution, Military Society of the War of 1812, Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati, of which he was president; M.O.L.L.U.S., G.A.R. and the Sons of the Revolution. He was a trustee of the American College of Musicians, a Sachem of the Tammany Society and a deputy of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He also belonged to the following clubs: Union, Metropolitan, West Point, Governors Island, Manhattan, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Church, United Service and the Edgewood Country.

In 1865 he married Miss Mary Austen, of Baltimore county, Md., who died in 1900, and in 1902 he married Miss Harriet Isabelle Lindsay, of New York, who survives him. Colonel Gardiner had a genial and entertaining personality with an extremely wide range of knowledge, and he had a remarkable memory. He had

contributed a number of highly valuable articles to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on military law.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., retired, announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Gertrude Gale Greely, to Lieut. Comdr. James Chatham Kress, U.S.N. The wedding probably will take place in the summer at General Greely's summer home in New England. Commander Kress, whose home is in Lockhaven, Pa., is on duty at the naval training station at Newport, R.I.

Col. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude Cane, to Lieut. James B. Mann, U.S.A. Miss Hopkins has been with her grandfather, the Hon. F. W. Cane, at 147 River Road, Bogota, N.J., during her father's absence in France. She has done extensive war work at the Hostess House and Base Hospital, Camp Merritt, where Lieutenant Mann is stationed. The wedding will take place early in June at her grandfather's home.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frank A. Grant, U.S.A., announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Isabella, to Mr. Oliver Evans Nelson, to take place June 2, 1919, at eight o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, Omaha, Nebr. A reception at the home of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Grant, 406 South Fortieth street, will follow the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bass, of Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., on May 24, announced the engagement of their daughter, Consuelo Curtis Bass, to Lieut. Col. Charles Compton Smith, U.S.A. Colonel Smith is the son of Brig. Gen. A. L. Smith, retired, who was for several years depot quartermaster in New York. He is a graduate of West Point, class of 1916. At present attached to the headquarters of the 6th Division in the Army of Occupation, Colonel Smith has been abroad for more than a year. He sailed as commanding officer of the headquarters troop of the 3d Division, and after arriving in France was assigned to the 38th Infantry, with which regiment he served in the battle of Chateau-Thierry. He and Miss Bass met at West Point, while Colonel Smith was a cadet.

Capt. Hugh G. Voorhies, Dental Corps, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Ruby D. Lowe announce their marriage on May 17, 1919, at Joplin, Mo. Capt. and Mrs. Voorhies are at home at Neosho, Mo.

Capt. L. B. Meacham, U.S.A., and Miss Adele Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Morley Campbell, of No. 620 West 116th street, New York city, were married May 24, 1919, in the St. Ambrose Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Miss Lila Capen, of St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Helen Holmes, of Cincinnati, and Miss Frances Parish, of St. Louis. Miss Kathleen Dinning, of Ruxton, Md., was the flower girl. Capt. Frederick C. Paris, U.S.A., was best man. A reception was held at the house of the bride's parents. Captain Meacham, who returned recently after eighteen months' service in France, has been assigned as military instructor at Harvard and will report for duty after the wedding trip.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Rumbough, daughter of Mrs. Rumbough and the late Col. David J. Rumbough, and Lieut. Thomas G. Donaldson, Jr., U.S.A., will take place on May 31 at the home of Mrs. Rumbough, the Farnboro, Washington, D.C., at four o'clock in the afternoon. The bride will be given in marriage by her eldest brother, Lieut. Col. Stanley M. Rumbough, U.S.A., while her sister, Mrs. William M. West, wife of Major West, who is still absent in France, will be Miss Rumbough's only attendant. The wedding had been set for the last of June, but the probability of Lieutenant Donaldson going to France shortly has advanced the date for the ceremony. Only relatives and a small party of friends will be present.

Announcement has been received by cable of the marriage in the Church of Sainte Clotilde, Paris, on May 15, 1919, of Miss Suzanne Belin, daughter of Gen. Emile Belin and Mme. Belin, to Lieut. Robert N. Neeser, U.S.A., of New York. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Verdele, assisted by Mr. Connelly. Lieutenant Neeser was graduated from Yale in 1906. He is secretary and treasurer of the Naval History Society and is the author of several works on the United States Navy.

The engagement of Miss Zara Emma Mowry, of Laredo, Texas, youngest daughter of Mrs. Margarita B. Mowry and Capt. Norman P. Groff, 37th Inf., U.S.A., has been announced. Miss Mowry is a sister of Mrs. Wilson, wife of Lieut. Col. James A. Wilson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., now serving in France.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Schlicht announce the marriage of their daughter, Cora Louise, to Capt. Lawrence Byron Wyant, U.S. Cav., on May 24, 1919, at Bellevue, Ohio.

Miss Olga Clemence Parodi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace P. Parodi, of Gibraltar, was married to Lieut. Robert Allan Dyer, U.S.N., at Middletown, Conn., on May 19, 1919. The ceremony was attended only by relatives and intimate friends, after which a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hoops. The bride was given away by Capt. Herman O. Stickney, U.S.N., and was attended by her sister, Miss Muriel Parodi, and Miss Mary Hallock. Lieut. Joseph L. Tinney acted as best man, and Lieut. Byron S. Dague as usher. Lieutenant Dyer and his bride left on a wedding trip to New York, Philadelphia and Annapolis.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Mrs. E. V. A. Andruss is visiting her son, Lieut. Col. M. P. Andruss, U.S.A., at Fort Adams, Newport, R.I.

A son, Francis Anderson Fay, was born to Lieut. Comdr. Rush S. Fay, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fay at Philadelphia, Pa., on May 21, 1919.

Major John M. Thompson, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., having been detailed to the War Department, Board of Appraisers, has returned to Washington with Mrs. Thompson and daughter, Elizabeth, and are residing at 2106 O street, N.W.

A son, Frederick William Pennoyer, 3d, was born to Lieut. F. W. Pennoyer, Jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Pennoyer recently. The baby is the grandson of the Rev. Clarence W. Bispham and great-grandson of the late Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U.S.N.

A son, Scott Lothrop, was born to Lieut. Comdr. Cummings L. Lothrop, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Lothrop at Boston, Mass., on May 20, 1919.

Mrs. George B. Compton, mother of Major C. Bates Compton, U.S.A., is at the Prince George Hotel, New York city.

Mrs. Claremont A. Donaldson will remain in the East for a few months, after which she will join Colonel Donaldson in Germany.

Miss Grace Danforth of Charleston, Mo., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Henry L. Kinnison, at Fontarret Courts, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Owen S. Albright and daughter, Frederica, will be at the Hotel Majestic, Oconomowoc, Wis., during the summer and until Lieutenant Colonel Albright's return from France, where he has been since June, 1917.

Col. Allen Parker, Inf., U.S.A., who arrived at New York on May 22 on the U.S.S. Leviathan, left Camp Dix, N.J., on May 26 on leave of absence, en route to Fairmont, Ind., where Mrs. Parker is now residing.

Mrs. Hugh A. Drum and daughter, Anna Carroll, and Miss Anna Carroll Reame will be at home at Quarters 15-B, Fort Benjamin Harrison, after June 1, remaining until the return from France of Brigadier General Drum, U.S.A.

Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook, wife of Major General Holbrook, U.S.A., has returned to Washington from a visit to Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Lucius R. Holbrook, at Exeter, N.H. Mrs. Holbrook is a house guest of her sister, Mrs. David J. Rumbough.

Capt. Ernest F. O'Banion, Sanitary Corps, U.S.A., has returned from service with the A.E.F. and is now a patient in the U.S. General Hospital No. 1, New York city. While in France he was stationed at Vichy, on duty in Base Hospital No. 115.

Lieut. Comdr. Jay K. Esler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Esler, of Norfolk, Va., arrived in New York city on May 24, where they came to meet Mrs. Esler's brother, Lieut. Cecil Byerley, 856th Inf., U.S.A., who recently arrived from overseas, where he has been on duty in France and Germany for thirteen months.

Mrs. William Pennock Rogers, widow of Gen. William P. Rogers, who is with her mother, Mrs. William Gordon Browning, in Winona, Minn., has just returned from a visit to friends in St. Paul and Minneapolis, having gone to St. Paul to hear Caruso, who sang to a delightful audience of more than 8,000 people.

At the commencement week exercises of Columbia University, New York city, on the evening of June 3 the Phi Beta Kappa oration will be delivered by Frederick P. Keppel, Third Assistant Secretary of War, his subject being "The War as a Practical Test of American Scholarship." Mr. Keppel before his entry into war service was for many years dean of Columbia.

Winthrop and Stimson, of 32 Liberty street, New York city, announce that Mr. Henry L. Stimson, recently colonel, Field Artillery, U.S.A.; Mr. Albert W. Putnam, recently major, Cavalry, U.S.A.; Mr. Francis L. Robbins, jr., recently lieutenant colonel, Ordnance, U.S.A.; and Mr. Alfred L. Loomis, recently major, Ordnance, U.S.A., having been honorably discharged from the Service have resumed the practice of law with them.

Col. Augustus B. Warfield, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., now on duty at Tours, France, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre, in recognition of his gallant service in action. General Gascouin, commanding the Artillery of the 17th French Army Corps, in his order citing Colonel Woodward says: "Having been gassed twice, he refused to be evacuated, and went on commanding his regiment, thus increasing the efficiency of same during the attacks of Etape Wood, Oct. 23, 1918."

A delightful family dinner was given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. B. Willits, U.S.N., on May 16, at the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, as a "bon voyage" to their daughter, Mrs. Crowell, and Comdr. D. C. Crowell, U.S.N., prior to their departure for Commander Crowell's new field of duty at Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands. The other guests were Mrs. Burton, also a daughter of Admiral Willits, and her husband, Lieut. Col. N. G. Burton, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Horace Hardy, a sister of Mrs. Willits. The host and hostess came over from New York, where the Admiral is on inspection duty, and returned the same night. The Crowells were survivors from the torpedoed Carolina last June, and are more than pleased to feel that the voyage they are now taking will at least be free from submarine perils. They left San Francisco on a special transport on May 25.

A correspondent sends a note from a Los Angeles paper, not identified, as to the interest the Countess Hillyar de Caen, at Tours, France, has taken in American soldiers, particularly American aviators, who call her "Little Mother." Since the beginning of the war she has been devoted to working with the sick, wounded, blind and the refugees in her war stricken country, and perhaps no person in France to-day is more idolized. The Countess became interested in the American soldier when the first aviators arrived, and she set about making these lonely men comfortable. Her home was thrown open to them and every comfort provided. She is an official attaché of the Marquise de Keroman, and has fifty hospitals under her charge. She wears the medal of the "Société de Secours Blessés Militaires" given for four years of voluntary service. On the maternal side both her grandfather and great-grandfather were British admirals—Sir James and Sir Charles Hillyar; on the paternal side her grandfather and great-grandfather were French generals, the former being Gen. Charles Count de Caen.

For the first time since the signing of the armistice, officers of the Philadelphia General Supply Depot, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., gave a dinner and dance in honor of their wives and women relatives. Social life after the important duties during the war, is gradually going back to the regular form once more. The officers' mess hall was beautifully decorated with flags and pennants and flowers helped to make the tables attractive. Major Ernest Roberts, as toastmaster, opened with a welcoming address to the commanding officer, Col. Edmond R. Tompkins, and to all those present. Major A. C. Jensen, zone executive officer, spoke a few words. Major H. K. Smith made a very humorous speech, putting everybody in a good humor. Among those present, well known in Regular Army circles, were Col. and Mrs. Edmond R. Tompkins, Col. and Mrs. Carroll D. Buck, Med. Corps, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William O. Smith, with their guest, Mrs. Richard C. Moore, wife of Col. Richard C. Moore, C.E., now in France; Major and Mrs. Robert C. Brady, accompanied by Miss Juanita Kimball, sister of Mrs. Brady and guest at their home, and Miss Marion Lindsey, daughter of Colonel Lindsey. The depot band rendered delightful dance music.

A daughter was born to Lieut. F. G. McQuarters, U.S.A., and Mrs. McQuarters at Columbus Hospital, Washington, D.C., on May 17, 1919.

Mrs. Lamson, wife of Lieut. Col. Charles L. Lamson, U.S.A., has taken an apartment at 1203 Connecticut avenue and M street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. J. H. Page and her two daughters, Mrs. George S. Simonds and Mrs. F. C. Marshall are spending the summer at the Osining School, Osining-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Capt. and Mrs. Neal C. Johnson, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at 1408 Harvard, N.W., Washington, D.C. Captain Johnson is on duty with the 63d Infantry at East Potomac Park.

Among the recent guests at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Calif., were Capt. and Mrs. G. G. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. B. Campbell, Lieuts. Charles A. Palmer, C. P. Davis and H. Baier, U.S.A.

Major and Mrs. George W. Wallace have taken an apartment at 1123 Green street, San Francisco, Calif., with Mrs. Wallace's mother, Mrs. Henry E. Noyes, and her sister, Miss Margaret Noyes.

Col. M. E. Saville, U.S.A., who has recently returned from overseas, has been assigned to duty in Washington, D.C., where Mrs. Saville has joined him at the Dresden Apartment, Connecticut avenue and Kalorama road.

Mrs. George D. Guyer and her daughter, Mrs. John G. Burr, are living in the McGheen Apartments at No. 315 West Hill street, Louisville, Ky. Col. George D. Guyer, U.S.A., is on recruiting duty at Camp Taylor, Ky.

Mrs. Thompson Lawrence, wife of Major Lawrence, I.G. Dept., U.S.A., has as her guest Major Lawrence's father, Mr. R. P. Lawrence, of Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Lawrence is recovering from a severe attack of influenza.

Mrs. Mark Ireland and children, accompanied by Mrs. James E. Boush, the wife of Captain Boush, M.T.C., is at 217 Elm street, Box 7, Moore-Villa, Corpus Christi, Texas, where they will remain until the return of Lieutenant Colonel Ireland and Captain Boush from overseas.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Danforth, U.S.N., retired, and his sister, Mrs. Henry L. Kinnison, had as their guests at luncheon at the Army and Navy Club in Washington May 22 their friend Countess Constance H. de Caen, of France, Miss Grace Danforth and Miss Grace Kinnison.

Lieut. Col. J. A. McAlister, Dental Corps, U.S.A., who recently returned from nineteen months' duty with the American Expeditionary Force in France, has been assigned to duty at the headquarters, Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va. Mrs. McAlister and Betsy are with Colonel McAlister at his present address. Mrs. McAlister has just received word of the sudden death from blood poisoning, of her father, Judge A. A. Purman, at his home in Hollywood, Calif.

Aaron Rachofsky, who has been assistant director of the War Department News Bureau since June 1, 1918, severs his connection with the bureau on June 1. Called to the work from his business of adviser in public relations, with an office at 61 Broadway, New York, he personally directed the publicity relative to the manufacturing and purchasing end of War Department activities in the most able manner. Mr. Rachofsky will spend several months in Denver and Los Angeles, returning to his New York office about Sept. 1.

Brig. Gen. David S. Gordon, U.S.A., retired for the past twenty-four years, the only survivor of the historic "Frontier Guard," celebrated in Washington, D.C., on May 23, the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth. General Gordon shows none of the usual symptoms of age, being hale and hearty, with the backward tilt of his shoulders which made him stand out among the men of "Jim" Lane's "Guard," on duty in Washington. General Gordon was born in 1832 on an estate in Franklin county, Pa., which had belonged to his grandfathers on a patent issued to him by William Penn. He entered the Army April 26, 1861, as a second lieutenant of the 2d Dragoons and saw a great deal of service in the Civil and Indian Wars. Gen. and Mrs. Gordon entertained a small party of intimate friends with dinner at the Army and Navy Club May 23.

Col. W. H. Hart, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., recently returned from overseas duty, has taken station at Boston, Mass., as zone supply officer. While in France he was quartermaster of the supply base, St. Nazaire. Before leaving France he was awarded the Medal of the Legion of Honor, the presentation being made by Marshal Petain at St. Nazaire on April 9. He was also awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, his citation reading: "While serving as quartermaster, Base Section No. 1, by his thorough knowledge of methods and standards of supplying troops, his resourcefulness and comprehensive study of the innumerable details of the largest and most important supply base in France, he executed the important duties, with which he was entrusted, in a highly satisfactory and especially efficient manner." Previous to our entry into the war Colonel Hart wrote a series of articles, two of which, "Theorists vs. Everybody Else" and "The Second Greatest Crime," were widely published as propaganda by the American Defense Society. In the light of events that followed quickly, these articles and also "Responsibility for Unpreparedness," published in The Journal of the Military Service Institution, September-October, 1915, suggest an interesting line of thought at this time.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., on May 22, at New York city received the highest mark of distinction in the engineering profession, the John Fritz medal, awarded him in the auditorium of the Engineering Societies Building, for his achievement as builder of the Panama Canal. The presentation of the gold medal, with an engraved certificate stating the origin of the medal and the specific achievement, was made by Ambrose Swasey, past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, who praised the work of the General. In responding to Mr. Swasey, General Goethals said several other men came to his mind in accepting the medal, chief among them being the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt, whose courage and steadfastness as the chief executive of the nation made the canal possible. General Goethals recalled how the medical men of the Army conquered the yellow fever scourge only after several of the best among them died and others were left permanent cripples for their sacrifices, which he compared to any that had occurred in the world war. And in concluding he paid a tribute to the 50,000 American workmen who did their part. Mr. Henry L. Stimson, who was Secretary of War, and W. L. Saunders, past president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers also spoke.

Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Smith, U.S.N., and Mrs. Smith announce the birth of a son, Harold Travis Smith, jr., on April 22, 1919, at New Haven, Conn.

Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., accompanied by Flag Lieut. J. H. Lawson, arrived at Hoboken, N.J., May 22 aboard the Leviathan from a tour of inspection of the evacuation ports in France, Belgium and England. He inspected the harbor of Brest, made a tour of the battle front, and visited the British grand fleet at Rosyth, Scotland. He also inspected the docks at Liverpool and St. Nazaire.

Lieut. Comdr. Joel T. Boone, M.C., U.S.N., was decorated with the Croix de Guerre, with palm, by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, acting for the French government, at Washington on May 24. Commander Boone who served with the 6th Regiment, U.S.M.C., was cited by the French government for bravery at Vierzy, Belleu Woods, Soissons and in other engagements. He already wears the Distinguished Service Cross.

Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., who was in command of the 2d Army in the drive toward Metz, which began two days before the armistice was signed, arrived at New York from overseas on May 23. General Bullard modestly and half-humorously declined to speak of his individual part in the war, but he wears the Distinguished Service Cross, the Croix de Guerre, with palms; the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the Order of Leopold. General Bullard has been ordered to temporary duty on the General Staff, and later will command the Southeastern Department.

Secretary of War Baker spoke before two college societies in New York on the night of May 24. At a victory dinner of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York given at the Hotel Astor, New York city, he paid a tribute to the college man in the war. He declared that the value of the college spirit and education had been shown, that the men knew what they had been fighting about, they knew how to fight, they fought fair and they came back to contribute to the country their studious acquisitions with which they would enrich civilization. Later in the evening the Secretary was the guest of the Phi Gamma Delta at a "Baker dinner" given at the Hotel Pennsylvania, which in addition to being in his honor was also a tribute to the 7,000 members of the fraternity who fought in the European war. After speaking of the work done by Phi Gamma Delta who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps he lauded the whole military establishment that had represented the country in the struggle.

The spectacular event of the day at the horse show in Washington, May 24, was the competition for the Army Hunt team challenge cup which went to the artillery combination composed of Bob, a charger which faced the gunfire on the western front in France. Sophomore and Dauntless, Col. C. P. George was on Bob. Brig. Gen. E. H. D'Armond was astride Dauntless, and Col. K. C. Greenwald rode Sophomore. All of the officers are graduates of the Mounted Service School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The summary of the event was as follows: Bob, Sophomore and Dauntless, Col. C. P. George, first; Home Again, Sir, Dixon and Geneva, Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, second; Broncho, Teddy and Spud, Eleventh Cavalry, third. Col. C. P. George, Gen. E. H. D'Armond and Col. K. C. Greenwald were the riders of the winning team.

Col. Fred Feigel, of New York, has received a letter from Col. Francis Ruggles, 7th Field Art., U.S.A., from Germany recently, which says: "As commanding officer of the regiment, I wish to notify you of your election as an honorary member of the Officers' Club of the 7th Field Artillery. As the father of Lieutenant Feigel, our first officer to give his life for our cause, we feel that you have an especial place in the hearts of our members. Our present club is at regimental headquarters, Neiderelbert, Germany, about fifteen miles east of Coblenz, and has been organized only a few weeks. It is a small beginning, but it has enabled us to get together and has done much for the spirit of the regiment, especially when we are scattered in different towns, as we have been here. The 2d Battalion is at Horreszen, two miles away. Their amusement hall has been named the Jefferson Feigel Hall. Please express to Mrs. Feigel again the sympathy of the 7th Field Artillery over her loss, and accept for yourself the expression of our friendship."

"In the retirement of Col. W. H. C. Bowen, U.S.A., from active military service as commandant of the R.O. T.C.," says the Oregon Emerald of May 10, "the university is saying good-bye to a sincere friend, who through the period of the S.A.T.C. and the corps of this year, has given everything possible to the university men from his experience of thirty-eight years of Army life. Colonel Bowen came here to organize and command the Students' Army Training Corps in which 500 men were enrolled. The organization was just being thoroughly established when the signing of the armistice brought about its demobilization in December. Colonel Bowen then turned to the establishing of the R.O. T.C. He has been here in a hard year, for interest in things military declined with the cessation of hostilities overseas, but he has brought, through his ability and experience, such success to the organization that Oregon is ranked high by national inspecting officers. Faculty and students will not forget Colonel Bowen, and hope that he will always keep in his heart that place which he has reserved 'just for Oregon.'"

The selection of Col. Wade Hampton Hayes to command the 7th Infantry of the New York Guard, is a most excellent one and will give great satisfaction to the members and the ex-members of the organization, besides securing to the command an officer who is thoroughly efficient as well as popular, and fitted in every respect to command it. Colonel Hayes is a typical "officer and gentleman," and has served from private up through successive grades to his present rank and a large part of his service was in the hard school of war. He is the youngest colonel the Seventh Regiment ever had so far as the records of 125 years show. He was born in Virginia, May 12, 1879, and first joined the 7th as a private in January, 1905. He served on the Mexican border with the 7th regiment as captain of Co. I, and also served with the 107th at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., before its embarkation for France. In August 1918, he was appointed a major in the 107th and a month later he was advanced to lieutenant colonel and was attached to the staff of General Pershing. During his service in France, Colonel Hayes served with two British, four French and eleven American divisions and participated in all the big actions of the American Armies. For a number of years before the war Colonel Hayes was Sunday editor of the New York Tribune and is at present employed with the banking firm of A. B. Leach & Co., of New York city. He relieves Colonel H. E. Cral who has applied for transfer to the reserve list.

Major Martin R. Rice, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rice announce the birth of a daughter, Helen Louise Rice, on May 16, 1919.

A son, James Russell Douglass, was born to Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Douglass (P.C.), U.S.N., and Mrs. Douglass at Charleston, W. Va., on May 1, 1919.

Cola. Harry L. Gilchrist, A. N. Stark, S. H. Wadhams, Med. Corps, U.S.A., were awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French government on May 20.

Col. John F. Preston, Inf., U.S.A., who returned from France with the 82d Division, has joined Mrs. Preston on a month's leave at their apartment in the Lathrop, Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. Frank D. Wagner, U.S.N., who has been under treatment at Brooklyn, N.Y., has been discharged from the hospital, and has been ordered to duty as executive officer of the U.S.S. Cummings.

Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Platt, U.S.N., after closing the U.S. Naval Post Office at Nantes, France, went to Trieste, ex-Austria, for duty, which, owing to the political situations, was a very interesting berth.

A son was born to the wife of Col. Harold W. Huntley, Field Art., U.S.A., at New York city on May 27. Colonel Huntley left next day for Fort Sill, Okla., where he is to be stationed, stopping en route at Washington.

Among the officers who arrived in New York from France on May 23 was Brig. Gen. Herman Hall, U.S.A., of St. Louis, who originally went to France with the 40th Division, and came home in command of the 177th Infantry Brigade. Col. Joseph B. Sanborn, 131st Inf., also arrived on the above date. Colonel Sanborn's home is in Chicago.

Capt. Charles C. Marsh, U.S.N., chief of staff of the 1st Naval District, at Boston, has been detached and ordered to Washington to the Bureau of Operations. He will be in charge of the board having the duty of compiling a history of the Navy and what it did during the war. The new chief of staff of the district is Capt. John C. Heyland, formerly in command of the Cleveland. He is now in Boston.

Col. Frank E. Hopkins, U.S.A., has just returned from France on board the President Wilson and joined his family at 147 River Road, Bogota, N.J., where they have been with Mrs. Hopkins's father, the Hon. F. W. Kane, during the Colonel's absence in France. Colonel Hopkins commanded the 328th Field Artillery while at the front, and after the armistice was made assistant to Major Gen. W. S. McNair, Chief of Artillery, 1st Army Headquarters. Col. and Mrs. Hopkins will be in Bogota until the latter part of June, and will then join their new station.

Mrs. H. A. Wadsworth, wife of Major Wadsworth, U.S.A., of Fort Riley, Kas., gave a card party and ten on May 21 in honor of her house guest, Mrs. William R. Van Tuyl, of Leavenworth, Kas. The table was attractively decorated with spring flowers. Mrs. Waterman poured coffee and Mrs. Smyser served salad. The winners of the prizes which were novelties in Italian ware, were Mrs. Ovenshine and Mrs. Cheney. The other ladies present were Mesdames C. D. Rhodes, W. H. Sage, Alexander Mitchell, Miss Waterman, Mesdames M. O. Bigelow, Ben Lear, R. G. Caldwell, G. P. Peed, J. S. Craig, J. A. Barry, W. F. Grote, A. H. Wilson, H. A. C. Kroner, R. M. Parker, J. M. Thompson, L. H. Smith, Van Studdiford, Ferguson, Pomerene, J. T. Kennedy, R. P. Hayden, H. D. Cory, Leininger, Elmer and Norman.

Col. Charles Neville, U.S.A., chief of the Accounting Branch of the Construction Division, Quartermaster General's office, was the guest at a complimentary dinner tendered by officers and special assistants of the branch at Washington on May 24. Addresses were made by Major L. G. Kelly, Major R. Kemp Slaughter, Capt. G. B. Squires and others. Among the diners were Capt. C. E. Blanton, R. F. Dudley, J. B. Hudgins, O. I. Koke, T. J. Moore, J. H. Osterman, Hiram Stanley, C. Ellett and C. M. Foss, Lieuts. H. M. Canning and R. L. Schmidt and Messrs. R. B. Blythe, L. V. Dennison, M. L. Gillette, A. Greeley, J. W. Hooks, G. B. Kennedy, K. K. Kennedy, H. E. Henderson, A. N. McNish, H. R. Munson, McGregor Nesbitt, C. A. Scott, R. S. Shertline, Joseph Wear, H. B. Wilkinson, C. A. Sause and H. L. Fullwood.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of May 24 devotes a column and a half editorial in advocating the appointment of Col. William P. Screws, of the old 4th Alabama, to brigadier general, "which," says the Advertiser, "he so richly earned and for which he has been recommended three times." The editorial points out that Colonel Screws trained and directed the regiment which won fame in France, and that the men of the old 4th are keenly resentful of the failure of the War Department to recognize Colonel Screws. It also publishes the high tribute paid to him by Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who, in recommending him for promotion, commended his courage, resolution and great organizing skill. The editorial in conclusion says: "If Colonel Screws is not given the star of a brigadier general, Congress should see to it that the stars should be stripped from the shoulders of more than a score of men who are now proudly wearing them. The people of Alabama are looking forward confidently to their representatives in Congress to see that justice is done, not only to Colonel Screws personally, but to the men and the people of the state, who will remain discontented and dissatisfied until he obtains his promotion."

Major Gen. C. C. Williams, U.S.A., Chief of Ordnance, was the guest of the Society of Arts and Sciences in New York city, May 28, at the Biltmore, and 500 members were present. General Williams served as chief ordnance officer of the Mexican Expedition and accompanied General Pershing to France as chief ordnance officer of the A.E.F., and when it became apparent that the work of the Ordnance Department in the United States required his presence there he was ordered back to Washington to take charge of the production of munitions. Mr. Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and member of the War Industries Board, presided at the dinner and paid enthusiastic tribute to the efficiency of the Ordnance Department under the administration of General Williams. Other speakers were Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; Lewis Nixon, Public Service Commissioner; Cleveland Moffett; and Vice Admiral Gleaves, U.S.N. General Williams, in replying to the speech of Mr. Vauclain, praised the army of mechanics and other workers engaged in the output of munitions and ordnance, and in the course of his remarks said that by Nov. 11, 1918, America was producing small arms ammunition at a rate which was ten per cent. greater than that of England and twice that of France, and the total amount manufactured in this

country equalled three billion rounds. The total value of the material of every kind which the Army Ordnance Department turned out during the period of the war was the equivalent, he said, of reproducing every building and structure in the entire city of New York in a year, or of building and furnishing a duplicate of the Biltmore every twenty-four hours.

Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, U.S.A., formerly Chief of the Signal Corps, who returned from overseas recently, having been the U.S. military observer with the Italian forces in the field, declared in an interview in the New York Times on May 24 that whatever disposition the conference at Versailles may make of Italy's claims on the Adriatic the world owes her a debt of gratitude for the work the Italian armies of occupation have done in carrying the light of this hitherto dark corner of Europe. By the occupation of the little fishing hamlet of Valona alone, on Christmas Day, 1914, Italy saved at least the greater part of South Albania from the horrors of Austrian and possibly of Bulgarian occupation, and in addition became the deciding factor in the great ultimate success of the Balkan campaign, he said. General Scriven has just been informed by the Italian Embassy at Washington that for his services with the Italian armies the Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy has been conferred upon him.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Major General Adelbert Cronkhite, U.S.A., has been ordered to proceed, upon his arrival in the United States, to the Port of Embarkation, Newport News, and take command there.

Major Gen. William G. Haan, U.S.A., has been ordered to Washington, D.C., for duty as Director of the War Plans Division, General Staff, relieving Brig. Gen. Lytle Brown.

Major Gen. David C. Shanks, U.S.A., in command of the great Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, N.J., has been ordered to temporary duty in France for the purpose of observing the operations of ports there and the facilities connected therewith. He sailed on the Leviathan from Hoboken on May 29. Major Gen. W. A. Holbrook and Brig. Gen. W. T. Wood sailed with him. Brig. Gen. Peter W. Davison will be in command of the Port of Embarkation during the absence of General Shanks.

Major Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., head of the Service of Supply of the A.E.F., has been relieved of his duties in this connection and detailed as chief of staff of the Expeditionary Force. Brig. Gen. James W. McAndrew, the present chief of staff, has been ordered to Washington to be become president of the War College.

Brig. Gen. Andrew Hero, jr., U.S.A., 154th Field Artillery Brigade, arrived at Hoboken, N.J., from France on May 26 in command of the first portion of the 79th Division to reach home. Among the other officers of the division that arrived were Col. William H. Oury and Lieut. Col. Gerald P. Murphy, 314th Inf., and Major A. B. Sperry, 104th Field Signal Battalion.

Col. William V. Judson, C.E., U.S.A., was on May 20 appointed division engineer of the Northwestern Division, effective May 26, vice Major Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, U.S.A., retired, relieved.

Lieut. Col. A. J. Hanlon, Air Service, U.S.A., will assume command of Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif.

Promotions in the Air Service announced on May 28 are as follows: To be colonels, Lieut. Col. Oscar Westover, James A. Mars and William F. Pearson; to be lieutenant colonel, Major Horace M. Hickam.

Major Frederick M. Waterbury, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has been placed in command of the Wingate General Ordnance Depot.

Major J. R. Ellis, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the mine planter Gen. John M. Schofield at Charleston, S.C.

We have received a copy of the roster of officers of the 324th Infantry, U.S.A., who participated in the Meuse-Argonne campaign Nov. 9-11, 1918. Its field officers were Col. George W. Moses, of St. Petersburg, Fla.; Col. (attached) James M. Little, of Jewell, Ga.; Lieut. Col. G. Macdonald, of Morristown, N.J.; Major George C. Clark, jr., of New York city; Major B. R. T. Todd, of Parkdale, S.C., and Major L. C. Ward, of St. Louis, Mo. The sanitary detachment was in command of Major J. W. Davidson, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Highways Board of Officers.

A board of officers consisting of Brig. Gen. E. Eveleth Winslow, Corps of Engrs., and Major J. M. Ritchie, Motor Transport Corps, has been appointed to consider a system of national highways in connection with rural post roads, as provided in sections five and nine of the Act of Feb. 28, 1919. The board will be directed to prepare specific recommendations to be submitted for the approval of the Secretary of War.

Colonel McCoy Answers Frederick Palmer.

Col. Ralph McCoy, Inf., U.S.A., who is in charge of the Army recruiting station at Grand Rapids, Mich., had a letter in the Grand Rapids Press of May 14 in which he answered an attack in the Press of May 5 based on Frederick Palmer's recent criticisms of the West Point system in Collier's, which criticisms were the subject of an editorial in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 10. In the course of his letter Colonel McCoy states that he is not a graduate of West Point and can therefore "approach the subject without prejudice." He shows the influence of West Point training on the success of the Southern armies during the beginning of the Civil War, the commanders of which were practically all West Point graduates, and shows in detail how it was the "West Point system" that enabled us to do what we did in this war. Colonel McCoy ends his letter with this wish: "It is devoutly to be hoped that no military policy will ever be adopted for our country which will detract in any degree from West Point with her glorious history, the model military training school of the world."

General Harris Visits His Dead Son's Regiment.

Major Gen. P. C. Harris, The Adjutant General of the Army, and his brother, U.S. Senator William J. Harris, of Georgia, were guests of Major Gen. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., commander of the 3d Division, during the week of May 4, says the Watch on the Rhine of May 9. The paper is published at Andernach, Germany. It adds that the trip of General Harris and his brother into the 3d Division area was for the special purpose of visiting the 6th Engineers, of which organization his son, Capt. Charles D. Harris, was a member when killed in action in the Argonne on Oct. 20, 1918. During his visit to the 6th General Harris talked to the men who were with his son at the time of his death, the Watch on the Rhine says. He was greatly moved

at the recital of the gallant acts of the regiment and especially by those which terminated in the death of his son. Captain Harris was a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1914. He left Washington for France with the 6th Engineers in December, 1917. In the fight at Clair Chenes Woods on the morning of Oct. 20 he led Company B and was in the act of operating a machine gun, which he had captured from the enemy, when he was shot through a lung by a sniper. The pit in which he and his comrades were operating was under direct machine gun fire, making it impossible to move him then. Soon afterwards two stretcher bearers and a captured German prisoner were taking him out when the enemy counter-attacked, capturing Captain Harris, six men of his company and the stretcher bearers. Captain Harris's death resulted in his being awarded, posthumously, the Distinguished Service Cross by the Commander-in-Chief of the American E.F.

Praise for Col. W. L. Hart and Assistants.

Lieut. Col. William L. Hart, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who organized all the American hospitals which were sent overseas, and who has done big things both in the United States and abroad, was last on duty in command of Base Hospital 53, U.S.A., at Langres, France, which is in the very center of the most severe battle-torn sector. Colonel Hart's unit work at Langres won for him and his associates a signal honor from the mayor of that well-known city. The mayor at a public assemblage conferred upon Colonel Hart and the personnel of Hospital 53 official authorization by the municipal council to wear as insignia the arms of the city of Langres. The mayor in his address spoke of the devotion and technical skill of the Medical Department of the hospital and the rapidity with which the first barracks upon the plateau of Langres was set up and the generosity of the hospital in admitting sick and wounded French soldiers. He paid tribute to the doctors and nurses in administering to the French people, and spoke of the pride he took in presenting the coat of arms of the city. "Long live the American alliance!" he said in conclusion. When the base hospital center at Langres, France, was abandoned all of the activities were placed under Base Hospital No. 53, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Hart, Med. Corps, U.S.A., which gave it a capacity of 2,500 beds in wood, the tents having been taken down. Everything progressed very well, though the hospital never reached over 1,800 patients. Colonel Hart had rearranged the personnel of the hospital to take care of the larger number.

ARMY ITEMS.

The War Department has issued a handy compilation of circulars containing information and instructions relating to the demobilization of the Army. The pamphlet, which is provided with a subject index, covers the period from Oct. 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919, inclusive.

A part of the 80th Division, U.S.A., from France, under command of Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, and composed of Virginia, West Virginia, New York and Western Pennsylvania troops arrived at Newport News, Va., May 28.

Camp Kearny, Calif., by orders of the War Department under date of May 15, 1919, has been discontinued as a convalescent center.

The 3d Battalion, 63d U.S. Inf., is on provost duty in New York city under command of Major L. S. Hobbs, West Point, class of 1915. Their station is Astoria Cantonment, Astoria, L.I., N.Y.

Strength of the Army 1,510,523.

The estimated strength of the Army, not including Marines, as of May 20, was 1,510,523. Of these, 840,091 were in Europe, 171,332 on the high seas, and 454,795 in the United States.

Rapid Reduction in Number of Sick.

The number of patients in hospitals in the A.E.F. on May 9 was 35,007. This represents a reduction of seventy-one per cent. from the number of patients at the beginning of the year. On May 16 there were 46,880 patients in hospitals in the U.S., a reduction of twenty-six per cent. from the number at the beginning of the year. During the week ended May 16, 1,016 convalescent troops returned to this country, making the total sick and injured returned since Nov. 11, 118,494; since the beginning of the war, 128,612.

Ordnance Received from A.E.F.

Ordnance matériel received in the United States up to May 17 includes 204 8-inch howitzers and carriages, 48 6-inch Newton mortars, 6 12-inch seacoast mortars, 12 10-inch seacoast guns, and 332 3-inch Stokes mortars. There have also been received 213 6-ton tanks and 112 10-ton tractors and 2,080,000 grenades in addition to which a large quantity of shell and ball cartridges have been sent here.

Parading of Troops Limited.

The Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic has been informed that the parading of troops will be discontinued wherever possible, in order to avoid delay in the return of railroad equipment to the port. Attention is called, however, to the fact that there will still be occasions when circumstances will demand that troop trains stop in cities en route to demobilization camps.

Health of the Troops.

Disease conditions among the troops for the week ending May 16, compiled from telegraphic reports received in the office of the Surgeon General, give the annual admission rate per 1,000 for all causes as 516.00 and for all troops in the United States 958.89. The annual admission rate per 1,000 for disease only was 450.58, and for all troops in the United States 827.02. Non-effective per 1,000 on day of report was 38.79 and for all troops in the United States 50.73. The annual death rate per 1,000 for all causes was 4.97 and for all troops in the United States 6.66. The annual death rate per 1,000 for disease only was 3.48 and for all troops in the United States 5.76. In the A.E.F. the annual admission rate per 1,000 for all causes was 341.21; the annual admission rate per 1,000 for disease only was 303.18; the non-effective rate per 1,000 on day of report was 34.06; the annual death rate per 1,000 for all causes was 4.30, and the annual death rate per 1,000 for disease only 2.58.

High Burst Ranging Manual.

First Lieut. Montague Blundon, Corps of Engrs., was on May 23 ordered to proceed from Washington, D. C., to Fort Monroe, Va., on duty in connection with collection of technical data on high burst ranging to be used in a manual being prepared in the office of the Chief of Engineers.

Change in Recruiting Instructions.

All general recruiting officers and others concerned are being advised that instructions issued March 21,

1919, stating that "enemy aliens whether having first papers or not will not be accepted for enlistment" are rescinded and that Paragraph 846, A.R., will govern the enlistment of aliens. Paragraph 846 is as follows: "Any male citizen of the United States or person who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen, if under the age of thirty-five years, able-bodied, free from disease, of good character and temperate habits, may be enlisted or accepted for enlistment under the restrictions contained in this article. In regard to age or citizenship this regulation shall not apply to soldiers who have served honestly and faithfully a previous enlistment in the Army. (C.A.R. No. 55.)"

Marksmanship of 3d Batln., 4th Philippine Inf.

The results obtained at the regular annual target practice by the companies of the 3d Battalion, 4th Philippine Infantry, for the year 1919, as officially noted under date of Fort Mills, P.I., April 2, shows that the battalion qualified 54 experts, 86 sharpshooters and 167 marksmen out of a total number of 393 men firing. The highest individual score for the battalion was made by Pvt. (first class) Canoto Morandante of Co. M. Major I. J. Nichol, Inf., commands the battalion and the machine gun company attached to it.

Inter-Allied Games at Paris.

Selections of more than seventy prominent athletes serving or who have served in the U.S. Army have been made by the Amateur Athletic Union to take part in the Inter-Allied games to be held June 22 to July 6, in the Pershing Stadium at Joinville-le-Pont, near Paris, France. The selections include track and field athletes, a sprinkling of boxers, wrestlers, swimmers and tennis players. The list includes several world record holders and a number with either A.A.U. or intercollegiate championships to their credit.

Debarcation Records Broken.

All records for the debarcation of troops at the port of New York were broken on May 22, when 27,256 soldiers were landed from seven transports, which included the Leviathan and Imperator, which docked at Hoboken. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, formerly in command of the 8th Division at Camp Funston, Kan., to which most of the returning men belong, and Governor Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, went down the bay on a steamer to welcome the returning troops, and the men upon arrival at Hoboken received a great greeting. There were several units of the 29th and 33d Divisions included in the troops arriving. Among the many officers of the Army who arrived were Major Gen. William A. Snow, Chief of Artillery, and Major Gen. Peter C. Harria, The Adjutant General of the Army, Brig. Gens. Tieman N. Horn, Alfred A. Starbird and Johnson Hagood; Col. James R. Reeves, 353d Inf., R. A. Meyer, 129th Inf.; Lieut. Col. L. G. Brown, 255th Inf., and W. Mitchell, 104th Sanitary Train; Majors W. A. Hendrie, 108th Supply Train, W. A. Hale, 340th M.G.B., E. E. Watson, 341st M.G.B., and E. G. Clancy, 108th Sanitary Train; Lieut. O. M. Hurd, 104th Engrs.; Capt. Moses Atkins, 353d Inf., and Capt. John Lehmann, 342d Inf.

THE ARMY.

SPECIAL ORDERS TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 124-O, MAY 27, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Major Gen. W. G. Harrison as Director of the War Plans Division, G.S., relieving Brig. Gen. L. Brown. The leave granted Major Gen. O. G. Morton is extended one month and three days. Major General Morton will sail on the transport leaving San Francisco about July 5 for Hawaii.

The following officers are honorably discharged as brigadier generals, U.S.A., only, June 15, 1919: Brig. Gens. H. B. Ferguson, L. G. Berry and A. H. Sunderland.

The following officers are honorably discharged as brigadier generals, U.S.A. only, June 1, 1919: Brig. Gen. E. H. DeArmond, F. E. Pierce, A. A. Starbird, G. C. Barnhardt, C. H. Kilbourne and J. H. Bryson.

Brig. Gen. L. Brown is honorably discharged as brigadier general, U.S.A., only, June 30, 1919.

Brig. Gen. J. R. Lindsey, U.S.A., to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty.

Brig. Gen. W. W. Afterbury, U.S.A., is honorably discharged, to take effect June 1, 1919, to Washington, D.C., for duty.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major A. F. Wheat to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens; Major A. M. Giffin to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, to accompany replacements overseas; Capt. W. J. Rideout to Otisville, N.Y., Hospital No. 3; Capt. R. H. Henderson to Chicago, Ill., Hospital No. 32; Capt. W. A. Shaw to Spartanburg, S.C., Hospital No. 43.

Lieut. Col. A. Von Scharner, M.C., is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., only.

Capt. C. H. Yeager, San. C., to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike, for duty.

Col. F. B. Downing, Engrs., to Los Angeles, Calif., and take station for duty.

Appointment of Lieut. Col. W. C. Sherman, C.E., as a lieutenant colonel in the Air Service in the U.S.A., from July 19, 1918, is announced.

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. Sears to duty with the American team, international shoot; Major E. R. Lyman to Boston, Mass.; Capt. H. M. Elliot is detailed as assistant O.O., national matches; Capt. W. T. Dove to Detroit, Mich.; 1st Lieut. H. C. Minton, Jr., to Port Clinton, Ohio, Erie Proving Ground.

Col. E. Stever, A.S., to General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for further treatment.

Officers of A.S. to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty: Capt. T. J. Zimmerman, 2d Lieut. W. G. White.

Capt. G. J. Stuart, Air Ser., to Vancouver Barracks for duty in the office of the post Q.M.

Officers of the Air Service to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: Capt. C. E. Osborne; 1st Lieut. D. Crawford and J. McGuire; 2d Lieut. L. J. Peterson, T. B. Stutzman, M. W. Henney, J. B. Shaver, C. F. Kennedy.

Chaplain H. L. Winter from duty with 19th Infantry, to 3d Infantry, Eagle Pass, Texas.

Chaplain F. C. Sager, now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is attached to 19th Infantry for duty.

Capt. J. V. McConville, 16th Cav., from assignment to that regiment, and to Washington, D.C., for duty.

Col. J. E. Jaugot, Cav., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only, May 31, 1919.

Col. W. A. Shunk, Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service, and to Syracuse, N.Y.

Major W. Nalle, Cav., to U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, for duty.

Major J. N. Munro, Cav., will remain on his present duty, unassigned, and upon the completion of this duty will report by telegraph to The A.G. of Army for assignment.

Major J. E. Ganjot, Cav., is assigned to 1st Cavalry, effective May 31, 1919.

Col. H. Croft, Inf., and Major W. T. Scott, F.A., to Camp Meade, Md., not later than June 3 for duty.

Capt. J. B. Hammond, F.A., found physically disqualified by an examining board for promotion, will proceed to home to await retirement.

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. M. L. Hamaker, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Officers of F.A. to Fort Sill, Okla., for assignment to 1st F.A.; Second Lieut. R. C. West and W. W. Winton, Jr.

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. F. Leeson to Fort Stevens, Ore.; Major R. M. Turley, Jr., to Alliance, Ohio, for station in connection with the construction of new armament, relieving 1st Lieut. J. G. Murphy, C.A.C. First Lieut. J. G. Murphy, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Scriven, Ga.; Capt. L. O. Mitchell to Fort Washington, Md.; Capt. J. W. Loveland to Fort Oswell, N.C., Cape Fear; 1st Lieut. J. B. Reiben, Jr., to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

Resignation by D. A. Miner, C.A.C., as provisional first lieutenant and temporary captain is accepted.

Capt. M. R. M. Williams, 21st Inf., report by wire to the C.O., 21st Inf., for assignment to a station and will proceed.

Lieut. Col. O. E. Delaplante, Inf., to Camp Kearny, Calif., for assignment to 32d Infantry.

Prov. 1st Lieut. R. W. Blessing, Inf., report to Brig. Gen. F. A. Winter, M.C., retiring board at Washington, for examination.

Major R. C. Holliday, Inf., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only, May 31, 1919.

Officers to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: Majors A. Flowers, J. Kemp, J. E. Sidorowicz, F. O. Wickham, G. A. Wilson and W. A. Ziegler, Jr., Inf.

Officers to Camp Pike, Ala., for duty: Capt. L. R. Morgan and O. W. Humphries, Inf.

Resignation by H. B. Alexander, Inf., of his commissions as temporary first lieutenant and provisional second lieutenant is accepted.

Resignation by P. W. Cole, Inf., of his commissions as temporary captain and first lieutenant (Regular Army) is accepted.

Resignation by E. T. White, Inf., of his commissions as provisional second lieutenant and temporary first lieutenant is accepted.

Second Lieut. B. H. Hiatt, P.S., is retired from active service May 31, 1919, with pay and allowances of master signal electrician.

Capt. A. C. Lampkin, M.T.C., to Camp Jesup, Atlanta, Ga., for duty.

Capt. G. T. Barnes, M.T.C., to Charleston, S.C., as assistant to the department motor transport officer.

Officers honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, May 31, 1919: Col. H. W. Newton, S. M. English, J. L. Hughes, J. W. C. Abbott, B. H. Kerfoot, G. O. Hubbard, L. E. Bennett, J. P. Spurr.

Officers honorably discharged as lieutenant colonels, U.S.A., only, May 31, 1919: Lieut. Col. W. Paterson and R. F. Anderson.

Officers honorably discharged as majors, U.S. Army, only, May 31, 1919: Majors C. L. Williams, R. E. Vose, D. Hall, R. E. M. Goodrick, W. R. Bell, G. B. Lawson, F. L. Perez, S. W. Sperry, W. T. Boyd, Jr., J. P. Leavenworth, H. B. Sampson and O. N. Wilson.

Officers to Camp Dix, N.J., for assignment to duty: Majors J. M. Ashley, H. B. Forbes, S. B. Fryer, R. W. Parkins, H. J. Scott and C. A. Sharp, Inf., and Major R. F. Donaldson, F.A.

Col. A. C. Macomb, retired, from further active duty May 31 to home.

Officers to Washington on June 1 for temporary duty in the Personnel Branch, and not later than Aug. 15 will return to proper stations: Major J. J. Bachman, F.A.; Major G. M. Hulvey, Capt. R. A. Goodcell and J. M. Reiley, Jr., 1st Lieut. J. E. McCammon and 2d Lieut. J. S. McGruer, Inf.

S.O. 123-E, MAY 27, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Sergt. J. P. Sullivan, Ord. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Springfield Armory, Mass., and will proceed to his home.

First Sergt. L. Hawkins, C.A.C., unassigned, will be placed upon the retired list at the port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., and to home.

S.O. 124-F, MAY 27, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Appointment of Lieut. Col. W. L. Reed, Inf., to col., Inf., with rank from May 6, 1919, is confirmed.

Appointments on May 6, 1919, of Infantry officers, U.S.A., for existing emergency, by the commanding general, A.E.F., France, with rank from May 6, 1919, are confirmed: To be col., Inf.: Lieut. Col. N. M. Green and E. S. Adams.

Temporary advancement of Capt. F. W. Harshler, retired, to major on the retired list from Nov. 16, 1917, to Lieut. col., retired, is announced.

By command of Brigadier General Blatchford:

COLLIN H. BALL,

Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, BULLETINS.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Appointments of Graduates of R.O.T.C.

Special Regulations No. 48, Changes No. 6, War Dept., May 22, 1919—see page 1367.

G.O. 63, May 12, 1919, War Dept.

I.—Communications relating to the transfer of enemy-owned patents. All communications relating to the transfer of enemy-owned patents and intended for the Alien Property Custodian will be forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army.

II.—Mitigation or remission of sentences.—By direction of the President, the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe is empowered, under the fifth article of war, as amended by an act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1919 (Sec. III, Bul. No. 11, W.D., 1919), to mitigate or remit, and order executed as mitigated or remitted, any sentence which, under the Articles of War, requires the confirmation of the President before the same may be executed.

III.—Motor Transport General Depot.—1. Rescind Sec. V, G.O. No. 86, W.D., 1918, relating to districts for the operation of the Motor Transport Corps and the duties of motor transport officers. New instructions are given.

IV.—Designations of names for battery.—The new 12-inch Barbette battery at Fort Barry, Calif., is named Battery Wallace, in honor of Col. Elmer J. Wallace, Coast Artillery (Major, Coast Artillery Corps), who died at Souilly, France, Nov. 5, 1918, as a result of wounds received in action at Transvaal Ferme, France, Oct. 29, 1918, while on duty with the 57th Artillery (C.A.C.).

V.—War-service medal.—Award of clasps to officers and enlisted men of Transport Service.—1. Officers and enlisted men forming part of the personnel of the crews of Army and commercial transports operating between the United States and Europe will be included among those authorized to wear one of the clasps enumerated in Par. 3, G.O. No. 48, War Dept., 1919, depending on the European country for which the transport sailed. Not more than one such clasp, however, will be awarded to any one individual under this authority.

2. The clasp for service in England, specified in subparagraph e, paragraph 3, G.O. No. 48, W.D., 1919, will only be awarded to officers and enlisted men who served in England and are not entitled to one of the other clasps enumerated therein.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

Bulletin 16, April 30, 1919, War Dept.

Announces instructions, previously published in certain War Department numbered circulars for the month of April, 1919, relating to the following subjects: Shoe fitting at recruiting depots; designation of beneficiary under Act of May 11, 1918; rolling kitchens; lowering tops of vehicles; ammunition for target practice for Field Artillery; shelter for rolling kitchens; ratings in Coast Artillery regiments; qualification pay; conduct of discharged soldiers while patients in Army hospitals; issue of United States rifle, model of 1903; disposition of ration savings on hand; and annual ammunition allowance for 37-mm. gun.

Changes in Army Regulations.

Changes No. 88, May 13, 1919, War Dept.

Paragraphs 1226, Army Regulations, is changed as follows: 1226. (Changed by C.A.R. No. 79, W.D., 1918.) Enlisted men absent under orders from their stations upon recruiting or inspection duty will be deemed to be traveling under orders during the entire period, notwithstanding that some portion of the period may be occupied by detentions in the various towns which they visit in the performance of their duty, and their commutation of rations will be at the rate prescribed in condition 5, paragraph 1225. In cases it is desired to stop in any one place exceeding ten days, special authority from the Adjutant General of the Army will be obtained. (C.A.R. No. 88, May 13, 1919.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

Recruiting Service Branches.

Circular No. 246, May 10, 1919, War Dept.

Men in recruiting duty are authorized to wear a brassard of dark blue cloth three and one-half inches wide, on which will

be superimposed in one inch block letters of white cloth the words "Recruiting Service."

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

Physical Eligibility of Enlisted Men, Regular Army, for Furlough to Reserve.

Circular No. 247, May 10, 1919, War Dept.

1. Only those men will be furloughed to the Reserve under the provisions of Circulars Nos. 16 and 35, W.D., 1919, who are physically eligible for discharge under the provisions of subparagraphs b and c, paragraph 1, Circular No. 86, W.D., 1918, and Circular No. 93, W.D., 1918.

2. Men eligible for furlough to the Reserve under the provisions of Circulars Nos. 16 and 35, W.D., 1919, but who are physically ineligible under the provisions of Circulars Nos. 86 and 93, W.D., 1918, will, if their disabilities are curable, be furloughed to the Reserve when cured. Men suffering from incurable disabilities will be discharged on surgeon's certificates of disability when the points of maximum improvement in their cases are reached.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

Army Travel Pay, Enlisted Men.

Circulars 251 and 252, May 14, 1919, War Dept.—see page 1357.

Enlistment of Discharged Temporary Officers.

Circular No. 259, May 17, 1919, War Dept.

Before an applicant for enlistment under the provisions of Circular No. 130, W.D., 1918, is rejected, paragraph 2 of that circular must be complied with.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

G.O. 13, May 13, 1919, Central Dept.—Col. Joseph C. Morrow, M.A., A.S.A., having reported, is announced as Department Air Service Officer, with station in Chicago, Ill., relieving Lieut. Col. Leonard H. Drennan, Jr. Mil. Aviator, Air Ser., Aeronautics.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

G.O. 9, May 13, 1919, Western Dept.—Lieut. Col. Eben Swift, Jr., Cav., attached to the Motor Transport Corps, having reported this date, is assigned to duty and announced as department motor transport officer, Western Dept., with station in San Francisco.

G.O. 10, May 15, 1919, Western Dept.—Capt. Fred W. Wilson, Inf., unassigned, having reported this date, is assigned to duty and announced as department intelligence officer, Western Dept., with station in San Francisco.

G.O. 11, May 19, 1919, Western Dept.—Lieut. Col. James J. O'Hara, Inf., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty and announced as acting chief of staff, Western Dept., with station in San Francisco.

PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT.

G.O. 8, March 31, 1919, Panama Canal Dept.

I.—Major Norman Randolph, 33d Inf., is detailed as provost marshal and amusement and recreation officer of this department, vice Capt. Alvarez M. Burnap, Inf., relieved.

II.—Major Norman Randolph, 33d Inf., is announced as C.O. of the garrison at Quarry Hill, Pa.

III.—Capt. Alvarez M. Burnap, Inf., upon being relieved by Major Norman Randolph will report to that officer, as his assistant.

By command of Brigadier General Blatchford:

COLLIN H. BALL,

Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. D. C. Shanks will proceed to France and report to the commanding general, A.E.F., for the purpose of observing the operation of ports in France and facilities connected therewith, and return to present station. (May 23, War D.)

Major Gen. A. Macdonald, retired, from active duty May 31 to home. (May 23, War D.)

Brig. Gen. E. L. King is honorably discharged as brigadier general, U.S.A., only, May 31, 1919. (May 24, War D.)

Brig. Gen. O. B. Rosenbaum to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (May 22, War D.)

Brig. Gen. H. Hall to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (May 22, War D.)

Brig. Gen. C. B. Wheeler and Lieut. Col. A. B. Hubbard, O.D., are detailed as military observers while on duty of inspecting the Skoda artillery works at Pilsen, Bohemia. (May 22, War D.)

The following general officers, U.S.A., will report in person on June 2, 1919, to the Chief of Staff, Washington, for temporary duty: Lieut. Gen. R. L. Bullard, Major Gen. W. M. Wright and J. M. Carter, Brig. Gen. H. G. Leonard, F. M. Caldwell and J. S. Winn. (May 26, War D.)

The following assignments of general officers are ordered to take effect upon arrival in the United States: Major Gen. A. Cronkhite to the port of embarkation, Newport News, Va., and assume command of that port; Major Gen. F. L. Winn to Camp Custer, Mich., and assume command of that camp; Brig. Gen. E. M. Johnson to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty; Brig. Gen. H. D. Todd, Jr., to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty; Brig. Gen. A. Hero, Jr., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and assume command of 39th Coast Artillery Brigade; Brig. Gen. J. Hagood to Camp Eustis, Va., and assume command of 30th Coast Artillery Brigade; Brig. Gen. M. B. Stewart to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty; Brig. Gen. C. E. Kilbourne to Washington, D.C., to the Chief of Coast Artillery for duty in his office. (May 23, War D.)

General officers, upon arrival in United States, to the camps specified for duty: Brig. Gens. L. M. Brett, Camp Lee, Va.; W. D. Beach, Camp Jackson, S.C.; W. K. Naylor, Camp Grant, Ill. (May 23, War D.)

The leave granted Brig. Gen. A. A. Starbird, U.S.A., is extended twenty days, under exceptional circumstances. (May 26, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, C.S.

Col. R. H. C. Kelton, G.S., to Newport, R.I., Naval War College, not later than May 26, for the purpose of attending the session of the College to begin on or about June 2, 1919. (May 24, War D.)

Major G. R. Allin, G.S., to France, A.E.F., for duty. (May 24, War D.)

Col. D. W. Ketcham, G.S. (C.A.C.), upon his own application and after more than thirty-two years' service, is retired. (May 24, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Appointment on May 20, 1919, of 1st Lieut. R. F. Wrigley, A.G.D. (emer.), to captain, A.G.D., from May 20, 1919. (May 21, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Col. C. S. Babcock, I.G., is relieved from detail in I.G. Dept. (May 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. S. Bowen, I.G.D., to the Inspector General of the Army, Washington, D.C., for duty. (May 22, War D.)

Major C. D. Davidson, I.G.D., upon arrival of Major J. C. Clark, Inf., to Washington, D.C., to Inspector General for duty. (May 29, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.O. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. A. Parker to Fort Bayard, N.Mex., General Hospital; Major R. O. Easton to Fort Howard, Md.; Major H. F. Hackborn to Washington, D.C.; Capt. C. L. Householder to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.; Capt. A. B. Williams to Washington; 1st Lieut. J. O. Junkin and 2d Lieut. G. A. Bonds to Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas. (May 23, War D.)

Capt. R. L. MacAndrew, Q.M.O., to Honolulu for temporary

duty in connection with school for officers and enlisted men in foot measuring and shoe and sock fitting, and after completion thereof will proceed on to Manila for temporary duty of a similar nature, and including the procurement of sufficient data on which to base a tariff of sizes for Filipino troops. On completion of this duty Captain MacAndrew will return to Washington. (May 23, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. F. V. Berger to Washington; Capt. W. W. Brackett to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. R. A. Baxter to Washington, D.C.; Capt. W. E. Gunster to France, A.E.F. (May 26, War D.)

Officers of the Q.M.C. to Hoboken, N.J., to France to C.G. A.E.F. for duty with the chief finance officer; Major W. F. Daughon, Capt. G. H. Doane, (May 23, War D.)

Major G. C. Burnett, Q.M.C., to Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty as constructing Q.M. in addition to his present duties. (May 23, War D.)

Major T. A. Leisen, Q.M.C. to Washington, D.C. to Chief of Construction Division for duty. (May 23, War D.)

Capt. R. O. White, Q.M.C. to Camp Normoyle, Texas, for duty. (May 24, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: D. Newman to Washington, D.C.; J. D. Spencer to St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Christophel to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; L. J. Maney to Washington, D.C. (May 22, War D.)

Second Lieut. T. E. Drake, Q.M.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (May 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: W. M. Aitchison to Washington, D.C.; E. A. McChesney to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; H. M. Mair to Camp Jackson, S.C.; C. W. Farrar to Washington, D.C. (May 22, War D.)

Following officers of Q.M.C. to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty: Second Lieut. A. N. Anderson and D. E. Cowdery. (May 22, War D.)

Sergt. G. S. Brown, J.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Jackson Barracks, La., and to home. (May 24, War D.)

Appointments, Quartermaster Corps.
The appointment on May 16, 1919, of Capt. L. W. Holder, Q.M.C. to major, Q.M.C. (May 20, War D.)

Appointment on May 16, 1919, of 1st Lieut. A. N. Lockwood, Q.M.C. to captain, Q.M.C. (May 20, War D.)

Appointment on May 16, 1919, of 3d Lieut. A. C. Siegel, Q.M.C. (emer.), to first lieut., Q.M.C. (May 20, War D.)

Capt. M. C. Greogor, Q.M., U.S.A. (emer.), to major, Q.M.C., May 22, 1919. (May 24, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
MEDICAL CORPS.
MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major C. C. Yount to Colonia, N.J., Hospital No. 2; Capt. J. W. Spear to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed Hospital; Capt. G. L. Hynson to East View, N.Y., Hospital No. 38. (May 23, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. C. F. Mason to Fort Monroe, Va.; Major C. L. F. Vreeland to San Francisco, Calif., Army Transport Service, for transportation to the Hawaiian Islands and upon arrival in Honolulu in Hawaiian Department; Major J. F. Hawkins to Detroit, Mich., Army General Hospital No. 36; Capt. J. C. Plisk to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 41; Capt. H. L. Conner to Hawaiian Islands; Capt. R. P. Stark to Lee Hall, Va.; Capt. S. H. Richman, E. O. Brown and 1st Lieut. W. K. Pudney are detailed for duty under direction of the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic and to port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. F. W. Palmer to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; 1st Lieut. L. I. Evans to Lee Hall, Va., Army Balloon School. (May 22, War D.)

The retirement of Col. H. J. Raymond, M.C., he having reached the age of sixty-two years, is announced. (May 24, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. H. A. Shaw to Washington, D.C.; Col. F. P. Reynolds to West Point, N.Y.; Col. J. B. Huggins to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade. (May 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. W. Morse, M.C., having been found physically disqualified by an examining board for promotion, will proceed to his home to await retirement. (May 24, War D.)

Capt. F. W. Moore, M.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (May 24, War D.)

First Lieut. G. A. Buckley, M.C., to East View, N.Y., Hospital No. 38, for duty. (May 24, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: Capt. W. McIlwain and 1st Lieut. M. N. Foote. (May 24, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. M. Swan to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens; Major H. F. Philips from duty with A.E.F., Siberia, to San Francisco, Cal., and report by wire to The A.G. of Army and to the Surgeon General of the Army for instructions; Major R. A. Campbell to Oteen, N.C., Army General Hospital No. 3; Major J. E. Hewitt by wire to the C.G., Southern Dept.; Capt. D. R. Smith to Denver, Colo., and Hospital No. 21; Capt. O. M. Spencer to Hoboken, N.J. (May 26, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. J. E. Strode, M.C. (Regular Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (May 26, War D.)

Appointments, Medical Corps.
Appointment of Capt. F. E. Wheatley and E. T. Dippell, M.C. (emer.), to major, M.C., May 19, 1919. (May 20, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.
First Lieut. C. R. Herold, D.C., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (May 23, War D.)

First Lieut. G. C. Hubbel, D.C., to Detroit, Mich., and Hospital No. 36, for duty. (May 23, War D.)

Capt. E. M. Atkinson, D.C., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (May 23, War D.)

Capt. H. M. Vollmeke, D.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (May 24, War D.)

Capt. W. F. Blair, D.C., to San Francisco, Cal., Letterman General Hospital, for duty. (May 26, War D.)

First Lieut. H. D. Cowles, D.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (May 26, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.
Major R. C. Musser, V.C., transferred to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for observation and treatment. (May 26, War D.)

Capt. G. B. Huse, V.C., Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for duty. (May 26, War D.)

Capt. F. F. Galloway, V.C., to Fort Riley, Kas., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 323, Camp Funston, for duty. (May 22, War D.)

Capt. N. N. Crawford, V.C., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for duty. (May 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. P. F. Bittner, V.C., to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (May 24, War D.)

Appointments, Veterinary Corps.
Appointment 1st Lieut. W. H. Houston, V.C. (emer.), to captain, V.C., May 22, 1919. (May 23, War D.)

Appointment 2d Lieut. M. J. Hawkins and F. H. Reynolds, V.C. (emer.), to first lieut., V.C., May 22, 1919. (May 23, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.
Capt. R. McBurney, San.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (May 23, War D.)

Capt. W. George, San. C., to Omaha, Neb., for duty. (May 24, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.O.
Col. F. B. Downing, Engrs., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (May 26, War D.)

First Lieut. H. G. Shockley, C.E., to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty. (May 26, War D.)

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Major G. A. Lewis, Engrs., to Washington, D.C., to Chief of Engineers; Capt. T. D. Stamps to Camp Baker, Fort Bliss, Texas; 1st Lieut. L. W. Gass to Washington, D.C., Chief of Construction Division. (May 22, War D.)

Col. F. B. Downing, Engrs., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (May 24, War D.)

Capt. W. O. Paton, Engrs., to Takoma Park, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (May 24, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. G. E. Robinson, C.E., of his

commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (May 24, War D.)

Resignation by H. T. Avery, C.E., as temporary captain and provisional first lieut. is accepted. (May 23, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.
MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.
Major F. M. Waterbury, O.D., to Fort Wingate, N.Mex., for duty as C.O. of the Wingate General Ordnance Depot. (May 23, War D.)

First Lieut. A. G. O'Neal O.D., to Fort Wingate, N.Mex., for duty. (May 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. P. R. Ayer, O.D., to New York city, N.Y., to the chief district ordnance officer for duty. (May 22, War D.)

Capt. C. M. Roberts, O.D., to Government Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for further treatment. (May 26, War D.)

Capt. F. T. Sherry, O.D., is attached to the Motor Transport Corps and to Boston, Mass., for duty. (May 26, War D.)

Appointments, Ordnance Department.
Appointment on May 19, 1919, of Capt. E. E. Squier, jr., O.D. (emer.), to major, O.D., May 19, 1919. (May 20, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.
MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.
Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Major D. J. Bove to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Major L. M. Powers to Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N.J.; 1st Lieut. H. M. Ross to General Hospital No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga. (May 24, War D.)

Major C. E. Coates, S.C., is designated as officer in charge of General Supply Depot, Fort Wood. (May 26, War D.)

Capt. H. G. Campin, S.C., is attached to the M.T.C. and to the chief of that corps for duty in his office. (May 23, War D.)

First Lieut. G. H. Huppert, S.C., to New York city, to Col. J. T. Conrad, Inf., 461 Eighth avenue. (May 23, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.
MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR.
Officers of Air Service to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. A. J. Hanlon to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif., take station, assume command; Capt. J. W. Elliott to Omaha, Neb.; Capt. D. H. Young to Dayton, Ohio, for temporary duty for testing and witnessing flights of bombing planes; thence to Washington, D.C. (May 23, War D.)

Capt. T. B. Cassels, A.S. (Aeronautics), to Middletown, Pa., for duty as camp supply officer. (May 24, War D.)

Capt. W. H. Smith, A.S., to Garden City, N.Y., for duty. (May 24, War D.)

Officers of the Air Service attached to the M.T.C. and to the station specified for duty: Capt. H. M. Horton, Camp Holabird, Md.; 1st Lieut. H. P. Ashe, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Stevens, Camp Holabird, Md.; R. L. Crozier and J. P. Bailey, Chicago, Ill.; Capt. W. H. Murphy, Camp Holabird, Md.; 1st Lieut. R. E. Sands, Camp Jessup, Atlanta, Ga.; J. A. Worthington, Boston, Mass., Noncommissioned Department; 2d Lieut. C. W. Fuller, Camp Holabird, Md. (May 26, War D.)

Capt. W. Winter, Air Ser., to Haeberst Field, N.Y., for duty. (May 26, War D.)

Officers of the Air Service (Aeronautics) attached to the M.T.C. to Camp Jessup, Atlanta, Ga., for duty: 2d Lieut. R. A. Carr and C. J. Faulkner. (May 26, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.
Chaplain B. F. Musser to Newport News, Va., for duty. (May 23, War D.)

Chaplain M. M. Londahl to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (May 23, War D.)

Following chaplains, U.S. Army, to duty as follows: C. W. Brown to Hoboken, N.J., port of embarkation; G. J. Caruana to Ancon, C.Z., Panama Canal Dept.; J. C. Moore to Camp Holabird, Md.; R. C. Leonard to Hoboken, N.J.; J. M. Delaney to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. (May 22, War D.)

Chaplains E. A. Hutchinson, P. F. Coholan and H. E. Waggoner to Camp Dix, N.J., to duty. (May 26, War D.)

The appointment of Chaplain J. H. Smith (first lieut.) to chaplain (captain), May 8. (May 21, War D.)

Appointments of Chaplains U.S.A. (emer.), May 19, 1919. To be chaplains: Chaplains H. E. Morris and J. W. Langham (first lieuts.). (May 23, War D.)

CAVALRY.
7TH—First Sergt. A. Rommel, Troop I, 7th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at camp at Fort Bliss, Texas, and to home. (May 23, War D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.
Leave of one month to Col. W. A. Shunk, Cav., upon relief from his present duties. (May 26, War D.)

Major E. W. Burr, Cav., is detailed as assistant to the American military attaché, Mexico City, Mexico. (May 23, War D.)

Major G. Williams, Cav. (col., Inf.), is detailed for service to fill vacancy in the I.G.D. and to Washington, May 31, for duty. (May 24, War D.)

Major E. L. King, Cav., to Newport, R.I., Naval War College, during the week ending May 31, 1919, for the purpose of attending the session of the College. (May 24, War D.)

Major A. B. Johnson, Cav., from West Point, N.Y., June 15, 1919, to Washington for duty. (May 26, War D.)

Resignation by J. M. Graham, Cav., of his commissions as 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (May 24, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. H. B. Wharfield, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (May 23, War D.)

Resignation by M. Gunn, Cav., as temporary 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (May 22, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. H. Pinney, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (May 26, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.
Col. W. C. Webb, F.A., to General Hospital No. 27, Fort Douglas, Utah, for further treatment. (May 23, War D.)

Col. L. A. Beard, F.A., June 25, to Front Royal Remount Depot, Front Royal, Va., for duty. (May 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. H. Shepherd, F.A., to Washington for duty. (May 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. P. Cottrell, F.A., is honorably discharged as lieut. col., U.S.A., only, to take effect this date. (May 23, War D.)

J. S. Hammond, F.A., having been found physically disqualified, will proceed to his home to await retirement. (May 23, War D.)

The sick leave granted Col. J. P. Robinson, F.A., is extended one month under exceptional circumstances. (May 22, War D.)

Major L. E. Hibbs, F.A., to West Point, N.Y., June 1 for duty. (May 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. G. A. Hall, F.A., attached to the M.T.C., to Camp Jessup, for duty. (May 22, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Major G. A. Pollin to Fort Sill, Okla.; Major H. P. Aven to Camp Taylor, Ky, 2d F.A.; Major O. P. Echols to Godman Field, Camp Knox, Stithon, Ky. (May 26, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. W. B. Bowles, jr., F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (May 26, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.
MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.
Officers of the C.A.C. to Coast Artillery Training Center, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty: Major C. M. Frost and 1st Lieut. L. R. K. Thompson. (May 23, War D.)

Major J. R. Ellis, C.A.C., to Charleston, S.C., for duty as C.O. of the mine planter General John M. Schofield. (May 23, War D.)

First Lieut. J. T. Daly, C.A.C., is detailed for duty with the J.A.G.D. and will report to Washington to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for duty. (May 23, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. A. S. Conklin to Fort Totten, N.Y.; Col. L. S. Edwards to New Orleans, Jackson Barracks, La.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Wheatley to Fort Worden, Wash. (May 26, War D.)

Resignation by O. K. Allen, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary captain and provisional first lieut. is accepted. (May 26, War D.)

Resignation by S. S. Small, C.A.C., of his commissions as

temporary major and provisional first lieut. is accepted. May 26, War D.)

Resignation by J. M. Harris, C.A.C., as temporary captain and provisional first lieut. is accepted. (May 23, War D.)

Resignation by M. N. Fisher, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (May 23, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. C. Higbee, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (May 23, War D.)

Resignation by J. K. Cogswell, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (May 24, War D.)

Resignation by G. W. Farnham, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted. (May 24, War D.)

Bandleader Max C. Stern, 57th Coast Art., is assigned in his present grade to the 5th Cavalry stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas. (S.O. 102, W.D.)

INFANTRY.
33D—Second Lieut. J. Williams, 33d Inf., is assigned to the 42d Infantry, Camp Upton, N.Y., and will join. (May 23, War D.)

62D—Major J. C. Clark, 62d Inf., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (May 22, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.
Officers of Inf., unassigned, to duty as follows: Col. F. C. Endicott to Camp Lewis, Washington, for assignment to 1st Infantry; Col. M. L. McGrew to Camp Travis, Texas, for assignment to 35th Infantry; Lieut. Col. F. C. Sibert to Camp Benning, Ga., Infantry School of Arms; Major F. M. Miller to Nashville, Tenn.; Major C. H. Bonesteel to West Point, N.Y. (May 23, War D.)

Col. S. A. Cloman is honorably discharged as colonel only, to take effect this date; Lieut. Col. S. A. Cloman, upon his own application, and after more than thirty-three years' service, is retired from active service. (May 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. Santschi, Inf., is detailed as a member of the G.S.C. for the present emergency. (May 26, War D.)

Officers, Inf., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, so as to arrive about June 25, 1919, for duty with the Army Infantry Team in the National Matches, 1919: Lieut. Col. A. Rutherford, Majors R. L. Grosvenor, H. L. Mumma, P. L. Simmons, Capt. J. M. Belwood, 46th Inf., M. B. DePass, jr., 19th Inf., L. W. Fagg, M. O. Kimberling, C. Kelly, P. Sorensen, H. L. Taylor, 1st Lieut. G. R. Brown, C. F. Chapman, J. E. Deane, R. W. Jacoby, 25th Inf., A. C. Maack, 19th Inf., J. E. McKinney, 1st Inf., F. S. Ross, 19th Inf., W. E. Wilson, 2d Lieut. G. M. Gunderson, R. L. Mower, A. B. Robinson. (May 23, War D.)

Major S. B. Taylor, Inf., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States as major only. (May 23, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. R. C. Langdon to Camp Custer, Mich., for assignment to 10th Inf.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Simpson to Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Lieut. A. B. Jopson to Fort Jay, N.Y., for assignment to 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. P. Geyer to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. (May 23, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. T. MacMillan to Washington; Lieut. Col. H. H. McGee to Washington, D.C.; Major F. R. Palmer, attached to M.T.C., to Chicago, Ill.; Capt. E. F. Hackett to New York city to Col. W. E. Wilder, Cav., 461 Eighth Ave. (May 24, War D.)

Officers to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, for duty: Major F. B. Clay, Inf., and Capt. J. E. Echols, Inf. (May 24, War D.)

Change in the name of Joseph Samuel Cecil, col., U.S.A. (major, Inf., Permanent Establishment), to that of Joseph Samuel Cecil by decree of the Scott County Court, Tenn., April 30, 1919, is announced. (May 24, War D.)

Major J. H. Dore, Inf., to Biltmore, N.C., Army General Hospital No. 12, for further treatment. (May 24, War D.)

Officers to France, A.E.F. for duty: Col. W. Uline, Inf., 21st Inf.; Lieut. Col. R. E. Fisher, Inf.; Major A. M. Jones, Inf. (May 24, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. J. H. Thompson to Boston, Mass., on duty in connection with Colonel Thompson's official duties of selecting an athletic team for the interallied athletic games in France and return to port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.; Col. W. C. Sweeney, Spokane, Wash.; Major W. L. Dixon to Washington, D.C.; Major E. Ellsworth to Washington, D.C.; Major H. B. May to Birmingham, Ala.; Capt. J. H. Frier, jr., is detailed as assistant to the American military attaché, Italy, and to Rome, Italy; Capt. W. W. Smith to Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. (May 26, War D.)

Resignation by R. S. Downing, Inf., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (May 23, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. B. Taylor, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (May 23, War D.)

Resignation by L. H. Smith, Inf., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (May 24, War D.)

Resignation by E. L. Collins, Inf., as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted May 30, 1919. (May 24, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. J. A. Giacomini, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (May 26, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. P. Van Zile, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (May 26, War D.)

Resignation by C. L. Moon, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted. (May 24, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
First Lieut. P. G. Duncan, Porto Rico Regiment of Inf., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (May 26, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.
Resignation by 1st Lieut. M. Irish, P.S., as an officer of the Army is accepted upon his arrival in U.S. (May 22, War D.)

BOARD OF OFFICERS.
A board to consist of Col. E. E. Winslow, C.E., and Major J. M. Ritchie, M.T.C., is appointed to consider a system of national highways in connection with rural post roads provided for in the act of Feb. 28, 1919. (May 26, War D.)

DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF CORPS.
Officers detailed as members of the General Staff Corps for the emergency: Lieut. Col. H. M. Cooper and J. M. True; remain on their present duties. (May 24, War D.)

PLACED ON DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.
The names of the officers of Field Artillery hereinafter specified are placed on the D.O.L.: First Lieut. R. P. La Barrea, E. G. Crossman, J. H. Boyd. (May 23, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS, MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.
Appointment of Capt. S. D. Furlow, M.T.C. (emer.), to major, M.T.C., May 15, 1919. (May 20, War D.)

TANK CORPS.
Capt. R. Compton, Tank Corps, to General Hospital No. 41, Fox Hills, N.Y., for further treatment. (May 26, War D.)

ORDERED TO FRANCE.
Officers to France, A.E.F., for the purpose of observing the operation of ports in France and facilities connected therewith: Major S. J. Chamberlin, 1st Lieut. F. W. King.

C. W. Cutchin, C. Grant, L. Erler, J. F. Byron, I. H. Engleman, C. L. Mullins, Inf.; Capt. H. W. Bobrink, Inf.; G. O. Kuris, F.A., T. N. Ramsey, V. C. Walton, G. H. Anderson, M. Buchanan, Inf.; First Lieut. R. W. Wilson, F.A. (May 26, War D.)

Officers about June 1, 1919, to Hoboken, N.J., for transportation to France, for temporary duty, and after the completion thereof return to the United States on or before Sept. 1, 1919: Lieut. Col. E. F. Graham, Cav., T. J. J. Christian, F.A., E. P. Hardie, Inf.; Majors L. C. Davidson, Inf., N. H. Fiske, F.A., J. E. Lewis, Cav., M. Crawford, Inf.; Capt. S. G. Talbot, Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. W. Cassell, F.A.; 2d Lieut. K. Doty, Inf. (May 26, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The leave granted Col. L. S. Roudies, U.S.A., is extended thirty days under exceptional circumstances. (May 23, War D.)

Capt. A. C. Tetter, U.S. Army, to Key West Barracks for discharge not later than June 1. (May 22, War D.)

Major S. Bonnal, U.S. Army, to Washington, D.C. for duty. (May 24, War D.)

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Col. D. Fette, U.S.A., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of the National Guard of Iowa and to Des Moines, Iowa. (May 23, War D.)

Appointment on May 19, 1919, of Capt. E. H. Williams, U.S.A. (emer.), to major, U.S.A., May 19, 1919. (May 20, War D.)

Appointments on May 19, 1919, of officers, U.S.A. (emer.), May 19, 1919: To be majors, M.C.—Capt. G. G. Cottam, D. H. Lawrence, E. E. Epling, M. M. Lucid, C. C. Phillips, F. B. Gummery. To be captain, M.C.—First Lieut. C. B. Kaligna. To be major, A.G.D.—Capt. T. Johnson, M. E. Taylor, W. Dyer, J. S. Holmes. To be captains, A.G.D.—First Lieut. R. B. Shaffer, J. C. F. Palmer. To be major, U.S.A.—Capt. W. H. Adams. To be major, San. Corps—Capt. W. W. Smith. (May 21, War D.)

Appointments of officers, U.S.A. (emer.), May 21, 1919, are announced: To be lieut. col., Ord. Dept., promoted from major, Ord. Dept.—J. H. Modest, J. M. Waring, C. S. Reed. To be majors, Ord. Dept., promoted from captains, Ord. Dept.—G. Featherstone, H. W. Morris, J. M. Wilson, A. T. Fletcher, H. O. Armstrong. To be captain, Ord. Dept., from first lieut., Ord. Dept.—A. D. Wilkinson. To be first lieut., Ord. Dept., promoted from second lieut., Ord. Dept.—W. E. Jackson. To be captain, M.T.C., promoted from first lieut., M.T.C.—B. O. Macomber. To be first lieut., M.T.C., promoted from second lieut., M.T.C.—J. J. Slattery, F. E. Wading, T. G. Hayes. To be major, Med. Corps, promoted from captain, Med. Corps.—W. H. Guy. To be captain, U.S.A., promoted from first lieut., U.S.A.—F. Y. Keeler. (May 22, War D.)

Appointment on May 22, 1919, of Major R. H. Hallett, U.S.A. (emer.), to lieut. col., May 23. (May 23, War D.)

Major J. C. Waddell, U.S.A., unassigned (emer.), to lieut. col., U.S.A., unassigned, rank from May 23, 1919. (May 24, War D.)

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation by Provisional 1st Lieut. S. L. Buell, O.R., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by Provisional 1st Lieut. W. F. McLaughlin, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. D. H. Brown, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by F. R. Rawson, C.A.C., of his commission as temporary captain and provisional first lieutenant is accepted.

Resignation by R. G. Rhett, Jr., C.A.C., as temporary first lieutenant and provisional second lieutenant is accepted.

Resignation by M. A. VanLiew, Inf., of his commissions as temp. first lieutenant and prov. second lieutenant is accepted.

Resignation by O. M. McDole, Inf., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. first lieutenant is accepted.

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. D. G. Myers, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by N. P. Weed of his commission as temporary captain, Tank Corps, and provisional first lieutenant, Cav., is accepted.

ARMY GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

The War Department has announced G.C.Ms. in the cases of the following officers and men of the Army, with the disposition of each case, as noted:

Capt. Henry P. Davis, M.R.C. (G.C.M.O. 122, April 9, 1919). Neglect of patient in hospital; sentenced to be dismissed the Service; sentence disapproved; restored to duty.

Lieut. Dwight O. Davis, 57th Inf. (G.C.M.O. 130, April 24, 1919). Violation of 95th and 96th A.W.; dismissed the Service.

Edgar Galloway, 2d Prov. Regt., 156th Depot Brig. (G.C.M.O. 124, April 26, 1919). Disorderly conduct, falsehood; to be dismissed the Service; commuted to six months' restriction to post; forfeiture \$50 per month for six months.

Lieut. Michael H. Boyle, 125th Field Art. (G.C.M.O. 125, April 25, 1919). Charges, drunk and disorderly; dismissed the Service.

Lieut. Charles H. Nichols, Inf. (G.C.M.O. 136, April 26, 1919). Desertion; sentenced to be dismissed the Service; commuted to six months' restriction to post; forfeiture \$50 per month pay for six months.

Lieut. Jefferson G. Moffit, 81st Inf. (G.C.M.O. 133, April 29, 1919). Violation 63d and 95th A.W.; sentenced to be dismissed the Service; commuted to reprimand; restored to duty.

Lieut. Clarence F. McEntire, U.S. Guards (G.C.M.O. 123, April 9, 1919). Charges, drunk and disorderly; dismissed the Service.

Lieut. Roy H. Jackson, Field Art. (G.C.M.O. 128, April 23, 1919). Charges, falsehood, appropriation of funds, offering fraudulent checks, representing himself to be a captain in the Army, violation of 61st A.W.; sentenced to be dismissed the Service, to forfeit all pay and allowances, confinement at hard labor for ten years; commuted to five years.

Pvt. Henry L. Jackson, 850th Field Art. (G.C.M.O. 124,

April 9, 1919). Charges, murder; sentenced to be hung; sentence commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment.

Pvt. James Workuff, 349th M.G. Bn. (G.C.M.O. 125, April 9, 1919). Charge, murder; sentenced to be hung; sentence commuted to twenty-five years' imprisonment.

Pvt. Julius Cresce, Q.M. Corps (G.C.M.O. 131, April 24, 1919). Charges, a.w.o.l., mutiny; sentenced to be shot; commuted to two years' imprisonment.

Pvt. Richard L. Sturheim, 315th Inf. (G.C.M.O. 132, April 24, 1919). Charge, desertion; sentenced to be shot; commuted, restored to duty.

Pvt. Buddie H. Ashworth, 116th Inf. (G.C.M.O. 140, April 29, 1919). Charge, murder; sentenced to be shot; commuted to confinement at hard labor for life.

R.O.T.C. APPOINTMENTS TO O.R.C.

The War Department has now devised means whereby graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps may be appointed to the Officers' Reserve Corps, as announced in Special Regulations No. 43, Changes No. 6, War Dept., May 22, 1919. Commencing with June 1, 1919, properly certified graduates of the R.O.T.C. will be appointed officers of the O.R.C. in the lowest grade of the arm or corps for which they have received special training; provided, however, that the total number so appointed does not exceed 50,000. The applicant must be between twenty-one and thirty-one years old on date of commission. A candidate graduating from an institution maintaining a senior division at under twenty-one years must, before becoming eligible for appointment, attend at least one summer camp. The further requirements are indicated in the order of which we give the essential text below.

There has been much protest from college students taking the R.O.T.C. course that they were not immediately eligible for appointment to the Officers' Reserve Corps. It was felt that if O.R.C. commissions were not awarded successful graduates of the R.O.T.C., the standing, morale and esprit of the units at institutions maintaining a senior division unit of the R.O.T.C. would be seriously affected. Students felt that if their ultimate goal was not a commission in the Reserve Corps there was little object in taking the R.O.T.C. course. The spirit and interest of the R.O.T.C. units have been very high and the War Department is to be congratulated that provision is made for commission in the Reserve Corps of this eligible class of young men who should make excellent material for future officers.

Special Regulations No. 43, Changes No. 6.

War Department, May 23, 1919.

Sec. IX (Para. 84, 85 and 86) and Appendix IV are added to Special Regulations No. 43, Officers' Reserve Corps, 1917, as follows:

SECTION IX.

Appointment of Graduates of Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Authorization of appointment. 84
Eligibility of graduates of senior divisions, Reserve Officers' Training Corps. 85
Eligibility of graduates of junior divisions, Reserve Officers' Training Corps. 86

84. Authorization of appointment.—By direction of the President, under authority contained in Sec. 49 of an act of Congress approved June 3, 1916 (Bul. No. 16, War Dept., 1916), commencing June 1, 1919, properly certified graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be appointed officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps in the lowest grade now or hereafter authorized by law in that arm, staff corps or department for which they have received special training under the regulations governing the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; provided that the total number of officers so appointed shall not exceed fifty thousand. (Sec. IV, G.O. 67, War D., 1919.)

85. Eligibility of graduates of senior divisions, Reserve Officers' Training Corps.—(a) The applicant shall be graduate of an institution maintaining a senior division unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and shall have satisfied the requirements for the academic degree offered by that department of the institution of which they are graduates.

(b) The applicant shall be not less than 21 nor more than 31 years of age on the date of the commission. Any graduate of the senior division under 21 years of age at date of graduation shall, before becoming eligible for appointment as a reserve officer, be required to attend at least one summer camp after graduation.

(c) The applicant shall have satisfactorily completed the basic course prescribed for the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or shall have received at an educational institution under the direction of an officer of the Army, detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, a course of training substantially equivalent to that prescribed for the corresponding period or periods of training of the senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

(d) The applicant shall have satisfactorily completed the further advanced training, provided for in Sec. 50 of the Act of June 3, 1916, and in the special regulations that have been or may hereafter be ordered governing the advanced courses prescribed for the several types of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps units, this advanced course to include at least one summer camp of approximately six weeks' duration.

(e) The applicant shall make application in writing for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and shall be recommended through the proper channels by the Professor of Military Science and Tactics on duty with the institution in which the applicant graduated from the Reserve Officers' Training

Corps, who shall certify that the applicant possesses the qualifications specified above. This certificate shall bear an endorsement from a duly authorized representative of the institution, covering the applicant's academic studies and graduation, and from the officer immediately in charge of the special unit in which the applicant received his advanced course of training. Application and recommendation shall be made on forms similar to those in Appendix IV.

(f) In accordance with the provisions of Subpara. (b) and (c) of Par. 43, the applicant shall be subjected to a rigid physical examination, which shall include the ordinary analysis of the urine, and if there be found to exist any cause of disqualification which might in the future impair his efficiency as an officer, he will be rejected. Defects of vision resulting from errors of refraction which are not excessive, and which may be entirely corrected by glasses, do not disqualify unless they are due to or are accompanied by organic disease. Examination as to physical qualifications will conform to the standard required of recruits for the United States Army, and will include a certificate, to accompany the recommendation, of physical examination by at least one medical officer (or, if the physical examination was made by a civilian physician employed for the purpose as authorized by Par. 44, it will include a certificate from him), which certificate will embrace all the information required in the form for the examination of recruits. Before proceeding with the physical examination the applicant about to be examined shall be required to submit, for the information of the board, a certificate as to his physical condition. In case no cause for disqualification exists the certificate shall take the following form: "I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am not affected with any form of disease or disability which would interfere with the performance of the duties under the commission for which I am undergoing examination." When the board finds an applicant physically incapacitated for service, it shall conclude the examination by finding and reporting the cause which, in its judgment, has produced the disability. Physical condition will be reported in the examination report simply as "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory."

(g) The applicant shall upon acceptance of a commission agree under oath in writing to serve the United States in the capacity of a reserve officer of the Army during a period of at least ten years from the date of his appointment as such reserve officer, unless sooner discharged by proper authority.

86. Eligibility of graduates of junior divisions, Reserve Officers' Training Corps.—(a) A graduate of a junior division must appear before a board of officers convened as prescribed in Sec. VII, Para. 43 and 44.

(b) The applicant shall not be less than 21 nor more than 31 years of age on the date of the commission.

(c) If a graduate of a junior division makes application during the year he becomes 31 years of age he may, under the provisions of Sec. 49, Act of June 3, 1916, submit to the board the following in lieu of the mental examination prescribed by Sec. VIII.

(1) A recommendation from the Professor of Military Science and Tactics of the school which he attended. This recommendation shall contain a certificate that the applicant satisfactorily completed the course of training prescribed by G.O. No. 49, War Dept., 1916, for junior divisions, Reserve Officers' Training Corps. It shall bear an endorsement from a duly authorized representative of the institution covering the applicant's academic studies and graduation.

(2) Satisfactory evidence that he has received by properly supervised and certified study the course of study prescribed for the senior division and the equivalent of the further training provided for in Sec. 50, Act of June 3, 1916.

(3) Evidence that he has satisfactorily completed at least two camps of practical instruction of approximately 6 weeks' duration, one of which shall have been subsequent to graduation.

(d) In accordance with the provisions of Subpara. (b) and (c) of Par. 43, the applicant shall be subjected to a rigid physical examination, which shall include the ordinary analysis of the urine, and if there be found to exist any cause of disqualification which might in the future impair his efficiency as an officer, he will be rejected. Defects of vision resulting from errors of refraction which are not excessive, and which may be entirely corrected by glasses, do not disqualify unless they are due to or are accompanied by organic disease. Examination as to physical qualifications will conform to the standard required of recruits for the United States Army, and will include a certificate, to accompany the recommendation, of physical examination by at least one medical officer (or, if the physical examination was made by a civilian physician employed for the purpose as authorized by Par. 44, it will include a certificate from him), which certificate will embrace all the information required in the form for the examination of recruits. Before proceeding with the physical examination the applicant about to be examined shall be required to submit, for the information of the board, a certificate as to his physical condition. In case no cause for disqualification exists the certificate shall take the following form: "I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am not affected with any form of disease or disability which would interfere with the performance of the duties under the commission for which I am undergoing examination." When the board finds an applicant physically incapacitated for service, it shall conclude the examination by finding and reporting the cause which, in its judgment, has produced the disability. Physical condition will be reported in the examination report simply as "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory."

(e) The applicant shall upon acceptance of a commission agree under oath in writing to serve the United States in the capacity of a reserve officer of the Army during a period of at least ten years from the date of his appointment as such reserve officer, unless sooner discharged by proper authority.

(f) A graduate of a junior division who does not apply for a commission in the Reserve Corps on graduation if 21 years of age or during the year he becomes 21 years of age, and who subsequently applies, shall be subject to all the conditions that any civilian under like conditions would be subject to. (S.R. No. 43, C. No. 6, May 22, 1919.)

There follow, as an appendix to Special Regulations No. 43, Changes 6, forms of letter of application for appointment and of recommendation for appointment. The order is signed by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, issued by order of the Secretary of War.

CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

The casualties in the American Expeditionary Force reported to May 29 were given out as follows: Killed in action, 32,485; lost at sea, 733; died of disease, 13,513; died of accident, 4,698; died of disease, 23,172. Total deaths, 74,001. Wounded, (85% returned to duty), 205,585; missing and prisoners (not including

prisoners released and returned), 3,535; prisoners released and returned, 4,534. Grand total, 288,253.

Commissioned casualties reported in lists received May 23-28, inclusive.

DIED FROM WOUNDS.
Lieutenants.
Gabel, Thomas A., Los Angeles, Calif.
DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.
Major.
Coble, Paul D., Frankford, Ind.
Lieutenants.
Fales, Hugo W., Baiding, Mich.
Farris, Earl Horace, Hornell, N.Y.
Leach, Harold, Oakbrook, Kas.
O'Donnell, Francis W., Naugatuck, Conn.
Witherspoon, Edwin E., Murfreesboro, Tenn.
DIED OF DISEASE.
Lieutenant.
Walker, Edward E., Carlisle, Ill.
WOUNDED SEVERELY.
Lieutenants.
Cox, Lewis B., Baltimore, Md.
Desautels, Edmond L., Dover, N.H.
Henry, Charles A., Nyack, N.Y.
Higgin, Clark F., Melrose, Mass.
Shea, Jeremiah J., New York City
Shipman, William E., Chicago, Ill.
Stuckhart, George, Weehawken, N.J.
Swaney, Edmond J., Worcester, Mass.
Wolfe, Charles H., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.
Major.
Williamson, William C., Trenton, Mo.
Lieutenants.
Peavy, Joe Brown, Greenville, Ga.
Roberts, George A., Macon, Ga.
Thacker, Edward, Guinea, Va.
WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.
Major.
Goodrich, Lewis E., Baltimore, Md.
Morris, William H. H., Jr., Ocean Grove, N.J.
Captains.
Bain, Floyd H., Republic, Mo.
Carter, Robert, Blakely, Charlottesville, Va.
Fernald, Gordon H., San Bernardino, Calif.
Finn, John, Princeton, N.J.
Focardi, Pier L., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Kelly, Peter K., Baltimore, Md.
Lloyd, Claudius L., Baltimore, Md.
Lucas, William E., Evanston, Ill.
Shook, John J., Bethlehem, Pa.
Stark, William C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Thompson, John S., Medina, N.Y.
Lieutenants.
Borthwick, George, Scranton, Pa.
Brasemann, John Heath, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dyington, Samuel B., Washington, D.C.
Chase, Frank H., Los Angeles, Calif.
Compton, Louis H., Ashland, Ore.
Conahan, John J., Philadelphia, Pa.
Deane, Irvin H., Bangor, Maine.
Driscoll, Michael Bernard, Cairo, Ill.
Fearing, Ralph W., Boston, Mass.
Gibson, Thomas R., Chicago, Ill.
Hagan, Willis C., Roanoke, Va.
Harwood, Ralph, Boston, Mass.
Haseeler, Francis J., Philadelphia, Pa.
Henkle, Charles Z., Chicago, Ill.
Herndon, Lewis S., Charlotte, N.C.
Jenkins, Walter L., Waukegan, Ill.
Kirk, George B., Kyrlestown, Pa.
Knop, Ernest O., San Antonio, Texas.
Larid, Charles B., McKenna, Tenn.
Leidy, Arthur C., Atlanta, Ga.
Long, Wilfred N., San Diego, Calif.
McClurg, Clinton B., Urbana, Ill.
McDavidson, Henry, Nashville, Tenn.
Markel, Curtis, Marion, Ohio.
Martin, Waldo S., Worcester, Mass.
Mason, Elmer B., New York, N.Y.
Mason, George B., Fort Worth, Texas.
Mathew, John Joseph, Chicago, Ill.
Montaith, George, Hazelton, N.Dak.
Moseley, Jesse E., Houston, Texas.
Nelson, J. J., Jr., Columbia, Fluvanna Co., Va.
Newsum, James Damon, Clay City, Ill.
Nix, Gardie, Galveston, Tex.
Penland, David Elmore, Saxapahaw, N.C.

Phillips, Fitzroy D., Laurinburg, N.C.
Ridlon, Owen Albion, Connell Grove, Kas.
Roberts, Charles M., Erie, Pa.
Robinson, Christopher S., Washington, D.C.
Rockwell, Louis, Charles, Ill.
Salmon, Ivan, Homer, Mich.
Sanders, Roger W., Kosciusko, Miss.
Segur, Herbert Crittenden, Ocean Grove, N.J.
Sherman, William F., Toboyana, Pa.
Shumway, Waldo, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Skinner, Frank, Selma, Ala.
Strickland, Charles M., Chicago, Ill.
Strickler, Daniel B., Columbia, Pa.
Sullivan, Thomas H., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Walmaley, Carol B., New Orleans, La.
Whitely, Archie Byrd, Marengo, Ind.
Willet, Charles Gordon, Lakeview, Mich.
Wood, John W., Ware Shoals, S.C.
Woodard, Horace Curtis, Campello, Mass.
CHANGES IN STATUS.
Died of disease, erroneously reported killed.
Lieut. Col. Gilbert C. Grafton, Fargo, N.Dak.
Killed in action, previously reported missing.
—Lieut. William E. Dyer, Pennsboro, N.J.;
Ralph D. Gracie, Hamidji, Minn.
Died, previously reported missing.—Lieut. Raymond J. Saunders, Billings, Mont.; Henry E. Truener, Jr., Seattle, Wash.; George O. West, Dayton, Ohio.

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Attorneys in the Court of Claims for Army and Navy Officers.
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WAR SERVICE MEDAL ORDER AMENDED.

G.O. 48, April 9, 1919, War Department, relating to
the War Service Medal, published in our issue of May
17, page 1298, was amended by the War Department on
May 22, so as to add the battle of Cambrai to the list
of major operations for which Victory Medals will be
awarded. To paragraph 2 of the General Order, sub-
paragraph (m) is added, reading "Cambrai—between

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the 12th of May and the 4th of December, 1917." Other
amendments of G.O. 48 are noted in G.O. 63, Par. V,
on another page.

CAPT. J. J. RABY COMES TO NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. J. Raby, U.S.N., has reported at the Navy
Department to relieve Capt. Joseph K. Taussig as officer
in charge of the Enlisted Division of the Bureau of
Navigation. Captain Raby was until recently in com-
mand of the U.S.S. Georgia and previously was on duty
at the U.S. Naval Academy. Captain Taussig has been
detailed a member of the class at the Naval War College
in Newport. Captain Taussig has made a splendid
record for his division in the department, and all con-
nected with it, officers, enlisted personnel and civilian
assistants, regret his departure, though they feel grati-
fied over his assignment to the War College class. Cap-
tain Taussig's division has been efficient in every way,
and it has developed a system of classification which
has been the admiration and wonder of filing experts.

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NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt and officers
of Navy Department bureaus are working out a plan
for the Navy which has for its purpose the creation of
an officers' reserve corps on lines similar to those of
the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of the Army. The
scheme would supply the Naval Reserve with officers
trained in the colleges and universities through four
years, who would be graduated in the rank of ensign
after a post-graduate course at the U.S. Naval Acad-
emy. For the enlisted personnel of 150,000 the idea is
to enroll all seafaring men, yachtsmen, fishermen, boat-
men, men of the merchant marine, etc. It is believed
in this way a sufficient trained reserve would be sup-
plied for the Navy, those enrolling to draw a modest
retainer pay.

The proposed college course would require for the
first year study along naval lines in connection with
regular college work, including physical training. At
the end of the freshman term the students would attend
a training camp for a course of marine instruction, mili-
tary drill and physical exercises, food, clothing and
nominal pay being furnished by the Government for the
summer course. The second year would embrace an ad-
vanced course in navigation, higher mathematics, as-
tronomy, international law and naval strategy; and
the third year still more advanced studies, with a cruise
aboard warships at the end of the third year instead of
camp training. Upon graduating from college students
who had completed the Navy course would be sent to
the Naval Academy for two months of post-graduate
work, the Government paying all expenses and a salary.
At the completion of the Annapolis course those qual-
ified would be commissioned as ensigns in the Reserve
Force and would be pledged to respond on call in the
event of an emergency. The scheme also contemplates
a method of sending the students afloat on summer
cruises. During the cruises Reservists of the enlisted
personnel would rate as seamen, second class, and be ac-
cordingly advanced through the various non-
commissioned grades and receive pay accordingly. Mr.
Roosevelt is enthusiastic over the scheme and believes
that when it is fully worked out it will provide a Naval
Reserve Force superior to any developed by any country.

WAR'S ALARMS AMIDST LABOR FOR PEACE.

The outstanding opinion in the interview of Repre-
sentative Kahn, chairman of the House Committee on
Military Affairs, given on his return to Washington on
May 23, after three months' study of the condition sur-
rounding the United States Army in France, indicated
that Mr. Kahn is convinced that in the midst of the
peace-making there is no promise of a stable peace, and
that the situation for the United States is fraught with
grave consequences. The same day Mr. Kahn was testi-
fying to his observations, Paris dispatches told of a sig-
nificant occurrence, wherein Greece was seeking for a
frank and open explanation from Italy of the latter na-
tion's troop movements, and which Premier Orlando of
Italy resented, much to the discomfiture of Premier
Venizelos. So it was apparent that the fires of south-
eastern Europe were not quite quenched, and that ad-
justments affecting the Balkans might be regarded sim-
ply as adjustments on paper. A few days earlier Henry
Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, addressing
an assembly of soldiers at Coblenz, predicted that the
United States would again be involved in war within
fifteen or twenty years. "We have got to prepare for a
greater conflict, a greater sacrifice, a greater responsi-
bility. The younger men of America may yet have to
fight," he is quoted as saying, after abjuring his audi-
ence: "Do not go home and tell the people the war is
over." He declared that "the manifold and conflicting
demands of all the nations at the peace conference are
impossible of fulfillment. The nations are going to have
further quarrels and disputes," he said, adding: "It was
the general feeling of discontent," which led him to be-
lieve that war was not of the past.

Mr. Kahn declared: "We do not understand the in-
trigues, the chicanes, the jealousies, the hatred, the eth-
nological and racial differences that exist in Europe. We
do not understand these peoples and they do not under-
stand us. It is a matter of common knowledge that the
dislike for the Americans has been constantly growing in
Europe since the signing of the armistice, and the Amer-
ican soldiers do not hesitate to say that they are not
enamored of the Europeans." Mr. Kahn is an apostle
of preparedness through universal military training, but
even so his announced purpose to cut our Regular Army
to a force of some 100,000 officers and men seems in-
consistent with his views as to the menace of present
conditions in Europe. If European nations by their at-
titude are warning us that they are ill disposed to be
friendly, then it behooves the United States to take

nothing on supposition, but to cling to the practical things that make for "safety first" in domestic as well as in world contacts. Congress might well ponder whether it will cling to the false economy of our past history and maintain only a "miserable 100,000" as a standing Army, or whether we shall take a leaf from the very interesting and instructive book of military policy developed during the world war and go forward instead of backward. Universal military training if adopted will require great drafts of trained officers and men from the Regular forces to act as instructors and would leave the proposed force of 100,000 officers and men merely a skeletonized Army. The people of this nation, who are ungrudgingly bearing the financial burden of the unpreparedness which made our part in the war so tremendously costly, are undoubtedly at present at least receptive of policies which will prevent in the future the conditions which confronted them when war was declared. The selective draft has taught the people a lesson they will not soon forget, and out of that lesson they will cling to their knowledge of the greatest assets of the draft—the knitting together of the nation into a genuine democracy. They now realize that there is scrutiny only in making our peace-loving nation so strong that no other nation would dare to disturb its peace. And to do that this nation must have, however thoroughgoing a system of universal military training it may adopt as an adjunct, a Regular Army of a size and mobility to allow no other nation the opportunity to mistake our potential strength or the quality of our preparedness. The thoughtful men of Congress, the patriotic legislators, should require little beside the testimony of Mr. Kahn and his confreres who visited war-torn France and our Army of Occupation, to convince them that our military policy should henceforth be a constructive and expansive one.

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY CLASSIFICATION.

Following the statement made by Brig. Gen. Percy P. Bishop, U.S.A., of the Personnel Branch of the General Staff on April 18, that an Efficiency Sub-Section of the branch was "making a careful study of the records of all officers of Cavalry and Infantry of the Regular Army, with a view to remedying the past neglect of these two branches, so far as a scientific study of their personnel is concerned," the War Department made an announcement on May 28 that as a result of the above study all Infantry and Cavalry officers have been tentatively classified according to their efficiency. This tentative classification is now to be reviewed by two boards of officers who will submit their recommendations for final classification to the Chief of Staff.

Boards of Review.

The Infantry Board of Review is composed of Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Major Gen. William M. Wright and Brig. Gen. Henry G. Larnard, U.S.A.

The Cavalry Board of Review is composed of Major Gen. Jesse McI. Carter, Brig. Gen. Frank M. Caldwell and Brig. Gen. John S. Winn, U.S.A.

The officers of the Personnel Branch who have been engaged in a study of efficiency records are reported to have classified the Infantry and Cavalry officers in three groups, as follows:

Class 1, officers found qualified for promotion by selection and without reference to their standing in the lineal list.

Class 2, officers regarded as entitled to promotion by seniority.

Class 3, officers disqualified for promotion by reason of inefficiency.

Whether this is the exact nature of the tentative classification is not disclosed at the War Department, but announcement of the personnel of the Boards of Review was forthcoming immediately after a report as to the supposed classification scheme had appeared in print, and this is regarded as confirmation of the report. Officers of the Cavalry and the Infantry at Washington agreed in saying that the composition of the review boards was above criticism. Many expressed the conviction that the proposition to establish personnel branches for the Infantry and Cavalry, on the same basis that such branches now exist for other corps, was sound and should be adopted by the War Department in simple justice to these two arms of the Service.

Whether Congress will supply the necessary legislation for the operation of promotion by selection in the Army line and staff is a moot question, with the probability in view of the attitude of past Congresses that it will not; and also for the reason that many Army officers have been outspoken in their opposition to the adoption of selection for the peace-time Army. Promotion by seniority with the addition of the elimination of the unfit has strong adherents. The recommendations of the two boards for the final classification will be awaited with interest.

SECRETARY BAKER ON ARMY LEGISLATION.

Secretary of War Baker explained the reason why the War Department has asked Congress for provisions allowing for the retention in service of 500,000 men, in an interview on May 26. Mr. Baker suggested that it was still advisable to hold 500,000 men under arms by means of voluntary enlistments because of the unsettled condition of world politics. He said: "We are going to send up to the House committee the estimates we sent up as the basis of the bills which were considered and did not pass last session, that is, 500,000 men for the Army;

but I am very anxious to have it understood that this is not expected to prejudice the consideration which Congress will give to the general question of a permanent Military Establishment. What we are asking is an appropriation for 1919-1920, and we are asking it on the basis of an Army of 500,000 men, on the theory that we can not even yet tell what the military necessities of the country will be, and that Congress will have at a later date to deal with the question of a permanent military policy."

Mr. Baker also said that the appropriation for National Guard expenses for the year 1919-1920 should be substantially larger than would have been provided by the Military Appropriation bill which failed of enactment at the last session. When asked his opinion as to the necessities of the National Guard in relation to the amount allowed in the House bill, Mr. Baker said: "In view of the fact that so many National Guard members are now back in this country there should certainly be a larger amount provided for than that included in the bill at the last session." The House appropriation measure allowed approximately \$9,000,000 for all National Guard purposes. Mr. Baker also said that the War Department is in perfect sympathy with the rebuilding of the National Guard on the basis of the National Defense Act, or any improved legislation Congress may devise on that subject.

THE OCEAN FLIGHT A NAVY TRIUMPH.

Apart from the sheer atmosphere of romance that always so thrillingly pervades the successful accomplishment of a "first time" achievement such as the trans-Atlantic flight of the three Navy seaplanes from Newfoundland to the Azores, the arrival of Commander Read's NC-4 at Horta on May 17 and his subsequent flight from Ponta Delgada to Lisbon, Portugal, on May 27, is, above all, a marked triumph of planning and preparation on the part of the U.S. Navy's officers. That Lieutenant Commander Read should have flown the NC-4 from Trepassey to Horta in fifteen hours and eighteen minutes, a distance that the average ship would take a week to cover, is a feat almost unbelievable and represents the accomplishment of the dreams of aeronauts held for many a long year. Despite the fog, the greatest obstacle known to the flying man and his craft, Commander Read's personal narrative of the flight shows that the Navy's plans for the conduct of the flight and the guidance and safeguarding of the seaplanes and their crews were as near perfect as human forethought could achieve, the only mechanical defects of the equipment of the planes while in flight being the failure of the illuminating system and radio on the NC-3, according to Commander Towers's narrative of the adventures of his seaplane. This last-named officer's achievement of bringing his plane into port under his own power from a distance of 205 miles at sea and after fifty-three hours' work in keeping the NC-3 afloat is the finest piece of seamanship in this new field the world knows. The loss of Lieutenant Commander Bellinger's NC-1 off Corvo is more than atoned for by the rescue of the entire crew. But, as we have said, the outstanding feature of this great aerial achievement illustrates above all else how perfect was the Navy's preparation for it. It was made public by the Navy Department on May 16 that Capt. Harris Laning issued an order for the conduct of the flight on April 15, in which every detail of the flight and its guidance and safeguarding was set down. Commander Read's personal narrative of his flight in the NC-4 shows how perfectly performance matched this order, for he picked up every station ship just where he expected it to be, his radio signals to the guarding destroyers were all answered perfectly, and he picked up the designated landfall at Corvo stated in Captain Laning's order with almost as much ease as if he had been the navigating officer on one of our battleships. In view of this triumph of the Navy's air force and the many long cross-country flights made by Army aviators during the last week in the United States, critics of our two Air Services have little substantial ground for their ill-informed adverse comments. Secretary Daniels announced on May 21 that, after a talk with Capt. T. T. Craven, the new chief of the Navy's Aviation Division, the policy of the Navy would be to spend more money on experiments than on the quantity production of planes. The mechanical lessons learned from the great flight are already bearing fruit. That is the Navy's way.

LIEUTENANT QUARTERMASTER FOR U.S. ARMY.

An officer of the Corps of Engineers of the Army recently returned from duty with the American Expeditionary Force has suggested that in the reorganization of the Army a lieutenant quartermaster be designated who should have charge of all property and pay and relieve his captain of all responsibility for property and pay. He believes a second lieutenant would be available and could assume the additional responsibility. With the purpose of ascertaining the opinions of officers who had served overseas as to this idea the proposal was put before a number of them. Invariably they declared that the idea, while perhaps a good one for the Corps of Engineers, whose captains have a large amount of property to take care of and account for, was hardly applicable to other branches of the Army. In time of peace, they said, a captain's industry is about ninety per cent. clerical, and the detail of his work is entrusted to his first lieutenant; therefore a captain could hardly be said to be overburdened with the responsi-

bility of pay and property. These officers also declared that a quartermaster sergeant, the sergeants of the old school particularly, were exceptionally experienced in caring for the company's property and in making requisitions for needed supplies. It seemed to be the sentiment that no real reform of lasting benefit to either captains or their commands could come out of the assignment of second lieutenants as quartermasters.

TRANSPORTATION OF A.E.F. OFFICERS' RELATIVES.

The Chief of Staff has approved recommendations from the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, which establish the following policy with reference to the transportation of members of the immediate family of officers assigned to duty with the Army of Occupation in France and Germany: The application for transportation must originate with the officer serving abroad and such application must be transmitted to the War Department through the commanding general of the A.E.F., thus insuring (a) that the officer desires his wife or other immediate member of his family to join him; (b) that such request meets with the approval of the commanding general, A.E.F., and that the period of duty to which the officer is assigned will be sufficient to justify his wife or other immediate member of his family joining him. In all cases the application must be accompanied by certification from the officer or enlisted man that the request for transportation is for his wife or a member of his immediate family and that such member is dependent upon him for support. The officer or enlisted man should further state that he is able to provide accommodations for his wife or member of his family and to care for such person without financial assistance from the United States, and that, in the event of transportation being unavailable, he will be prepared to obtain for them return passage on a commercial liner.

MORE TIME ON INSURANCE POLICIES.

A new ruling on War Risk insurance, issued by Secretary Glass, permits nine months to elapse before the insurance of a Service man is canceled because of non-payment of premiums. Premiums on Government insurance are due on the first day of the month following discharge, and such payment may be made at any time during the month. If this premium remains unpaid an additional two calendar months is allowed in which past due premiums may be paid. At the end of this ninety-day period insurance will be held as lapsed for non-payment of premiums. If before the expiration of the three months following the date of discharge a Service man pays up his premiums, his insurance will continue uninterrupted, and his own statement that he is in as good health and as sound physical condition as he was at the time of his discharge will be accepted without confirmation by medical examination. At the end of this three months' period policies are held to be lapsed for non-payment of premiums, but six months is allowed within which insurance may be reinstated upon payment of the aggregate of premiums due and the submitting of a physician's certificate that the applicant is in sound physical condition.

FOREIGN WAR OFFICE SYSTEMS INSPECTED.

Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, The Adjutant General of the Army, during his recent trip abroad was privileged to inspect the files and record systems of the British War Office and the French War Ministry corresponding to those of The Adjutant General's Office of the Army. General Harris said on May 28 that both the British and the French had adequate systems for the large forces each country maintained in its regular and reserve establishments, and from them he learned considerable of value to the War Department. Our system, (because of the compactness of our Army, was, in his opinion, better in a number of respects, but improvement might be secured by the adaptation of some of the methods he examined abroad. General Harris spoke enthusiastically of the Army of Occupation and of the work of the American Expeditionary Force, which he said can only be fully appreciated by a visit to the sectors in which the American Army was engaged.

NOTATION OF DECORATIONS IN ARMY REGISTER.

Officers of the Army who have been consulting the Army Register for 1918 have been curious to know why there are no notations of foreign decorations awarded after the names of the officers decorated. It was decided only after the copy for the register had gone to the Government Printing Office to enter the initials "D. S.C." and "D.S.M." so far as this could be done without causing further delay in issuing the volume, which accounts for the few decorations noted. The War Department has not yet adopted a policy relative to the inclusion as a part of their records of foreign decorations awarded to American Army officers, but that matter will doubtless be settled before copy for the 1919 issue of the Army Register is in preparation for the press.

REVISION OF ARMY UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

The existing paragraphs of Special Regulations No. 41, Army Uniform Regulations, pertaining to medals, decorations and ribbons, are now being revised by the War Department. The object of the revision is merely to put them in simpler and plainer form, and to do away with the large number of changes which have made them difficult of understanding in a number of cases.

HEARINGS ON NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

Secretary Daniels Advises Halt in Program.

Secretary Daniels strongly recommended against the authorization of any further expenditures for Navy ship construction beyond that already provided for in the three-year building program when he appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on May 27. He was accompanied by Rear Admirals Griffith, Earle, McKean and Taylor. In making this recommendation Mr. Daniels took a stand directly opposed to that which he announced before the Naval Affairs Committee during the last session of Congress, when he advocated the authorization by Congress of a second three-year building program with a view to creating for the United States "incomparably the largest Navy in the world." In reversing himself on the construction policy the Secretary of the Navy gave the adoption of the League of Nations program by the Allied plenipotentiaries as his reason for departure from the "largest" Navy program. Mr. Daniels gave his opinion on this matter in response to a question by Mr. Padgett, former chairman of the committee, who asked: "Do you intend to ask for the authorization of any new construction in addition to the completion of the three-year program of 1916?" In reply Mr. Daniels said:

"You will remember that at the last session I urged the adoption of a new three-year building program, and the committee inserted in the House bill the authorization for the construction, under certain limitations, of ten first-class battleships, ten scout cruisers and 130 smaller ships. These provisions were inserted at a time when the discussion of the League of Nations was just beginning. Since then the nations in Paris have drafted a covenant of peace in which I have the greatest confidence. It is the most momentous document in 2,000 years, and America, having, so to speak, instituted the covenant which will bring a new era to the world, should show its faith by not at this time authorizing this new building program." Mr. Daniels then spoke of the statement embodied in the bill of 1916 authorizing the first three-year program, which was a declaration of the desire of the Congress of the United States to have international difficulties settled by arbitration and adjustment short of war.

Mr. Kelley, of Michigan, asked: "Do you also suggest, Mr. Secretary, that we not begin the construction of any ships not already under way?"

"No," said Mr. Daniels, "because most of them are already under contract. I think we ought to finish our present program and then have faith in the League of Nations that we won't have to continue a competitive naval policy in the future. I think we should wait at least until the regular session in December before attempting to fix a new construction program."

Mr. Britten, of Illinois, commented on the change in the attitude of the Secretary, and said: "Nothing has happened since your recommendation of the last session except the drafting of the covenant of the League of Nations."

"The greatest thing in the world has happened," replied Mr. Daniels.

Then followed a short discussion of the part the United States would play under the League of Nations if adopted. Mr. Britten asked: "What part would the American Navy play in policing the seas?"

The Secretary of the Navy said: "I want to wait until the League has its first meeting and decides all of those questions."

"You would never agree to having any one nation do all of this policing?" was the next question.

"Never in the world," replied Mr. Daniels.

"Nor a very considerable part of it?"

"No, indeed," was Mr. Daniels's answer. "I think it is only fair to say that when I was in Europe I discussed the matter with Lloyd George and others and it was the idea of all of them that they should not go ahead with competitive programs until after the League should meet. According to my views, there are only two possible courses for America to follow. Either we must have a League of Nations or we must build incomparably the biggest Navy in the world."

Following this statement by the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Butler, chairman of the committee, said: "I subscribe fully to those views, but at the present time I would not vote to authorize the expenditure of a single dollar for further construction purposes. We still have all of this 1916 building program to complete and it will cost \$600,000,000 to finish it."

Tribute to Navy Personnel.

Mr. Daniels paid high tribute to the Navy personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, during the course of the hearing. He first praised the transport system, which, he pointed out, can probably bring practically all the soldiers now in Europe back to this country by Aug. 1. He said: "This task places a heavy burden on the Navy personnel. These men have to sail back and forth trip after trip between the French ports and America without setting foot on French soil for more than a few hours at a time. And they have performed their duty with a spirit of cheerfulness and nobleness that is inspiring." He then spoke of the effectiveness of the North Sea mine barrage and the value of the work performed by the men who were assigned to the duty of laying the barrage as well as those who now have to remove it.

In reply to a question as to how many men are now employed in mine sweeping and the length of time it will probably take to complete the work in the North Sea, Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, acting Chief of Operations, said: "We hope to finish by winter weather, but unless conditions are more favorable than they have been recently we will have to send them back after winter is over." He described the barrage, already noted in these columns, and said it was known positively that it resulted in the destruction of at least ten German submarines. In reply to the question as to why the barrage was not constructed earlier, Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, said that the British were extremely cautious about adopting the plan, realizing it would be necessary to complete the work in a short time; they also considered it an impossibility to anchor mines in water of the depth planned.

Mr. Britten then asked Secretary Daniels whether the League of Nations or the representatives of the Allied nations had taken any action towards abolishing the submarine as a weapon of warfare. The reply was: "I think perhaps the larger nations would like to have the submarine declared a menace, but there has been no action taken on the matter."

"Well," said Mr. Britten, "I hope there won't be, as

far as we are concerned, because some day the submarine may be our best means of defense."

Flight of NC-4 Announced.

At this point in the hearing Mr. Hicks, chairman of the sub-committee on aeronautics, announced that the NC-4 had successfully passed station No. 6, and that weather conditions indicated that the plane would arrive at Lisbon late in the afternoon. Mr. Kelley took occasion to compliment Mr. Daniels on the decision he had made earlier in the week permitting Commander Read to continue to Portugal with the original crew of the seaplane, rather than having him take Commander Towers with him. The committee unanimously agreed with Mr. Kelley, and Secretary Daniels made the following explanation of his action:

"Admiral Knapp recommended that Towers be allowed to go on the NC-4, and I cannot too highly praise the work of Commander Towers. If we were to treat the aeroplanes as ships he should have gone. That argument was very forcible, and that was the idea of Admiral Knapp. But the analogy did not seem to me to be correctly drawn, as Towers is commanding a ship himself; and, by the way, he saved his ship by exceptional ability and skill. It seemed to me that since Read had to go back, thinking he was out of the race, but really got to the Azores first, and since Towers would have had to replace some one else who had the right to go to the end of the flight, it would not be right to make any substitution, and that was what I held. Read had done a tremendously fine piece of work. He ought to have the right to be in command of the NC-4 the rest of the way across. If Towers had been on the ship, Read would have been second in command, even if he had been the pilot."

Mr. Butler then expressed his intention of introducing a measure in the lower House not only thanking Commander Read by name for his exploit, but awarding him a medal that would distinguish him in the future.

Composite Ship Discussed.

Secretary Daniels continued discussing the opinions he had formed while abroad, speaking particularly of the state of ship construction in the Allied countries. Of the three larger Allies he said: "I found at Paris that the French had been studying all of these problems of construction, but that they didn't contemplate building any ships of the large types. The Italians are studying the same problems, but they are intending to build ships only for the Adriatic and Mediterranean, and none of these are of the large types. The British have not started building a ship since the armistice was signed. They have finished the Hood, and they have continued work on the Rodney, which was already laid down."

Mr. Britten asked whether the Hood had been determined to be successful. Mr. Daniels replied: "They think very highly of it."

"Why," asked Mr. Butler, "have they stopped building; because of the League of Nations, no further need of ships, or financial reasons?"

"Probably a combination of all those reasons," replied Mr. Daniels. "I feel that they are waiting principally for the conclusion of the peace conference. Many are of the opinion that there won't be any necessity for such large expenditures in the future."

There followed a discussion of the policy of the Navy with regard to substituting the composite type of ship similar to the Hood for the dreadnought and battle cruiser of the American Navy. On account of the fact that the Navy General Board was sitting at the time of the hearing, Mr. Daniels did not make a statement as to the advisability of adopting or rejecting the new plan, but said he would be able to make a report by the following day, provided the board completed its findings in time. In Mr. Daniels's testimony and that of Admiral Taylor, however, it was clear that the Navy Department is practically united on the advisability of having twelve sixteen-inch guns on all capital ships. In response to a question as to the expense of constructing a ship with twelve sixteen-inch guns and with a speed of thirty knots and with corresponding equipment, Admiral Taylor estimated the cost at approximately \$40,000,000 and the displacement at 35,000 tons.

Secretary Daniels explained that if the composite type of ship were adopted there would be no more dreadnoughts constructed, except the two now authorized under the three-year program which have not yet been contracted for; and that the six battle cruisers provided for would be changed accordingly to the new specifications. Mr. Butler asked whether it would not be advisable to suspend construction until the December session so that longer time might be given to the consideration of the question. In reply Mr. Daniels said: "We can give as full an opinion on that to-day or to-morrow as we ever can."

Navy to Have Two Fleets.

Mr. Kelley then asked what the policy of the Navy Department would be as to the disposition of ships on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The Secretary explained that "hereafter the Navy will have not one fleet, but two fleets, on the Pacific and Atlantic. The ships of every type will be equally divided. We will try to have the two best admirals in the Navy in command of these fleets. I have had a plan of this kind in mind for years, but we have never before had enough ships to make it feasible. There is always the danger after a war that the Navy will get stale. I think that it will stimulate interest for these two fleets to compete with each other. Each year they will get together, one time at some place on the Atlantic, like Guantanamo, and one time at some place on the Pacific."

"When do you expect to send this fleet to the Pacific coast?" was a question asked of Mr. Daniels.

"Some time this summer," he said, "we hope to have them there."

The Secretary said it would be necessary to make some improvements and repairs to docking facilities on the Pacific before it would be advisable to send the fleet there, but he is now planning a trip to the coast as soon as Admiral Benson returns, so that recommendations can be made as to what changes are necessary. With regard to accepting the training station site which the city of San Diego has offered to the Government without cost, Mr. Daniels said: "I have long been of the opinion that there ought to be established an important training station in southern California. I wouldn't recommend the starting of a new station at the present time, but would recommend the accepting of the site at San Diego, looking towards the establishment of a training station in the future." He also praised the work of the Great Lakes Training Station, speaking of the need there of a sea wall.

Aviation Program.

Secretary Daniels then took up the consideration of the aviation program. He spoke of visiting aviation

fields in all the countries he visited while abroad, and of the manner in which he was impressed by activity along experimental lines. He concluded by asking that \$45,000,000 be appropriated for naval aviation, largely to be used in experimental work. In reply to a question by Mr. Oliver as to whether he thought it wise to maintain Army and Navy aviation under separate heads, he said: "Absolutely; I see no more reason why Army and Navy air services should be combined than that Army and Navy ordnance should be combined. I think it would be a great mistake to combine the Services."

In explaining the need for the amount of money set by him Mr. Daniels cited the estimate of more than \$300,000,000 of the British Air Ministry for the next fiscal year, saying: "If Great Britain asks this amount for its air program, America, which invented aircraft, should certainly not lag behind." There appeared to be considerable opposition to the idea of granting \$45,000,000 for aviation purposes in a lump sum, and the Secretary agreed that it might be more advantageous to furnish a tabulation of the various sums needed, suggesting that he would send officers in charge of aviation to appear before the committee to give the figures requested by the members. Secretary Daniels was requested to appear before the committee the following day.

General Board Would Complete 1916 Program.

The adoption of a composite type of ship to take the place of the American battleship and battle cruiser was disapproved by the General Board of the Navy and by Secretary Daniels in a communication presented by Mr. Daniels to the House Committee on Naval Affairs on May 28. The board's recommendation called for the rapid completion of the six battle cruisers and the two battleships already authorized but not contracted for under the 1916 three-year building program, and opposed the suggested substitution of a composite ship that would combine the speed of the cruiser with some of the elements of armament of the battleship. The recommendation was as follows:

"The General Board and this conference recommend that the present authorized battleship program be completed as expeditiously as possible on present lines of development and that future designs of battleships should depend upon further developments in battleship construction. The General Board and this conference also recommend to the Secretary of the Navy that the six battle cruisers now authorized be completed as expeditiously as possible, but with additional protection, particularly to turrets, conning towers, magazines and communications at the expense of a small reduction in speed." The report was introduced by the statement that the recommendations were unanimously approved by the members of the board and the conference present.

Admiral McKean on Equipment and Personnel.

Following Mr. Daniels's introduction of this recommendation, Rear Admiral Josiah S. McKean gave the details of the equipment and personnel needs of the Navy. He expressed the opinion that it was absolutely essential for the Navy to maintain full complements on all battleships which are kept in active commission, and that sixty per cent. of the crews should be kept on ships in reserve. The number of first-class battleships which the Navy intends to keep in commission during next year, he said, was sixteen, including the Tennessee, which is nearly ready to be commissioned now. He said thirteen second-class battleships would be kept in commission. He then gave the following figures as the required complements of the sixteen ships:

Arizona, 1,262; Arkansas, 1,436; Delaware, 1,323; Florida, 1,204; Idaho, 1,294; Mississippi, 1,245; Nevada, 1,288; Utah, 1,200; Wyoming, 1,436; New Mexico, 1,243; New York, 1,427; Oklahoma, 1,298; North Dakota, 1,273; Pennsylvania, 1,265; Tennessee, 1,345; Texas, 1,427; total, 20,896.

The announcement of the size of the complements required to man first-class battleships caused considerable comment by committee members, several asking whether these were not war complements. To this question Admiral McKean said: "There is no other that I know of. Since these ships have been put into commission there have been many improvements made on them, such as the installation of fire control apparatus, the firing of the secondary guns from both sides of the ship, the installation of anti-aircraft artillery, and many things for the comfort of the men, such as laundries, bakeries, barber shops and the like. All these take men. And let me make this point plain: I am of the firm opinion that it is infinitely better to have two ships fully manned than three ships two-thirds manned. These figures are the minimum required to maintain the ships in their most efficient state. This table of complements is, in my opinion, the most accurate that we have ever had."

Mr. Butler said: "I would be very glad for you to tell the committee why it is necessary to keep all of these ships in commission during peace times."

"It is because the Navy that is in commission at the beginning of the war is the Navy that fights the war," replied Admiral McKean.

A long discussion followed as to means by which it might be possible to cut down the enlisted personnel required to keep the ships of the Navy in proper fighting condition. During this discussion Admiral McKean said: "The personnel assigned to each ship is considered in the light of the exact duties that are to be performed on that given ship. Changes in a ship's personnel are reduced to a minimum for the sake of efficiency and to maintain a high standard of morale among the men. In reply to the question whether the ships are capable of carrying the number of men listed in this table of complements, I can only say that we fixed the complements to fight the ships, and that in fixing them we did not overlook or neglect in any way sanitary conditions or the health or comfort of the men, who are better off in these respects than the sailormen of any Navy in the world. There is no one more fitted or more disposed to look after the enlisted men than the officers of the Navy."

Mr. Butler called attention to the opinion expressed by Secretary Daniels and Admiral Sims at a hearing before Congress in which they said it was possible to man a ship with a smaller complement than that provided for war times, and also to the fact that British ships of similar tonnage and of much the same types carry 300 or 400 fewer enlisted men than do American ships. Admiral McKean said, in reply to the first statement: "Admiral Sims was speaking from his experience with a destroyer flotilla, which is a different matter, but if you are going to keep a battleship in shape you must have a full complement at all times." With regard to the disparity of men on the British ships, he said: "These ships are not similar to ours. No matter whether they are of the same tonnage, that can be no basis for comparison. Besides, you must remember that we have these things for the men's convenience which the British ships lack. I don't think the committee

would be doing the right thing for the Service if it went below this estimate."

Proposed Temporary Personnel 273,000.

Admiral McKean then gave the estimate of the Navy Department at 273,000 men as the number needed temporarily until the period of the emergency might be "cleared away." He said this number might be pared off to 250,000 as a minimum, and finally suggested that this number stand as the required enlisted personnel. Again committee members objected to the size of the proposed establishment. Many members asked why the 131,500 authorized by law would not be sufficient. The Admiral explained that the Reserve and temporary officers and men still held in the Service are being used to transport soldiers back to this country from Europe, and that they would be needed as long as the Navy ships were used in the transport service.

Mr. Hicks then suggested that it might be better to relieve men of their regular Navy duties to handle this work so as to release temporary men. He said: "Admiral, you and I are in rather opposite positions here to-day. You represent the officers who are making every effort to maintain the Navy at its most efficient pitch, and I compliment you for that; but I represent many mothers and fathers who want their sons to come home, now that they have won the war and have finished a good job. Isn't it possible for the Navy to let down just a little and release these men for the sake of meeting the demands of these people?"

"No, sir," said Admiral McKean; "you have taken the battleships for bringing the troops home. We have put two-thirds of our ships in the transport service, and they are counted entirely out. To a Navy man that is almost sacrilege."

"Just a minute, Admiral," interrupted Mr. Hicks. "I must disagree very strongly with you on that. It seems to me the best thing the Navy can do now is to bring the troops home."

"The Navy has a higher duty than that," Admiral McKean replied. "Our duty is to protect the country. At the present time Battleship Force No. 2 is the only force that is even in a semblance of readiness."

Mr. Butler then asked: "Suppose this committee—and I am not giving my views now, at all—should see fit to lay up a certain number of these first-class battleships, are you prepared to name any which you would prefer to have laid up?"

"No," was the reply. "I should not like to be responsible for making any such suggestion."

"Then," continued the chairman, "if we find it necessary to amputate a finger, you would rather we would take an ax and chop as we see fit than to give us directions as to how to amputate?"

Admiral McKean replied: "I had not considered the possibility of any such surgical operation."

Following this lead by the committee chairman, Mr. Venable commented upon the need for economy, saying: "As near as I can see it, Admiral, it seems to be a question as to whether for the sake of economy we can afford to lose a little in efficiency."

Ships to be Kept in Commission.

Admiral McKean said: "There can be no question as to the value of that, Mr. Venable, because if you put these ships out of commission you won't save money; deterioration will cost more than the personnel to man them; and if you underman them then you will lose more in efficiency than you will save in money. You would do better to sell those which you don't want to keep in commission."

The acting Chief of Operations then continued to give data on the number of ships and personnel which the department anticipated keeping in commission next year. The thirteen second-class battleships bring the total to twenty-nine and the additional 14,037 enlisted men increase the total enlisted personnel for manning the battleships to 34,923. Other types of ships called for in the tables of organization, he said, are twenty Eagle boats and gunboats and 152 destroyers. The plans for next year call for a total of 716 ships of all classes and a total enlisted personnel of 273,121, with a minimum of 250,000.

The Naval Reserve Force.

At this point Mr. Hicks spoke of the members of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force, suggesting that it might be possible to dispense with the services of many enlisted men in view of the fact that the Reservists might be ready to man the battleships in time of emergency. He asked: "What about the hundreds of thousands of Reserve men who have been trained in the war? Can't you get them on short notice and make good use of them immediately?"

"No," was the reply, "because their training will not be up to date, and they will probably have been trained for duties other than those to which we would want to assign them."

"Well, Admiral," Mr. Hicks continued, "are you taking into full consideration the value these men might be to the Service?"

"Yes, sir; we are undoubtedly in a better position than we ever were before, but you take a ship from reserve with sixty per cent. complement and with additions from among the Reserve men, and it will take her six months to get into fighting shape."

There followed a discussion of the disposal of obsolete ships, Admiral McKean explaining that a survey was made of ships that were put out of commission, and that some were used for targets. In reply to the question whether there might not be some purchaser in a foreign country, he said: "I don't think there is any market for them." Mr. Kelley asked whether it was necessary to keep cruisers of twenty and thirty years' service in commission since it is planned to have a fleet on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific. In reply the Admiral said: "The cruisers are not kept in commission after their period of usefulness. They have a very definite part to perform in a fleet, and it is necessary that officers be trained in control of an entire fleet."

Captain Leigh Gives Personnel Figures.

Capt. Richard H. Leigh, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, testified as to the need by the Navy of the 273,121 enlisted personnel for an indefinite temporary period, pointing out, however, that it was not the desire of the Navy to increase the permanent organization over the 131,500 now authorized by Congress. He said: "We would like to have permission from Congress to carry on the provisions creating a temporary Navy during the clearing up period. In the Navy Department we are getting pretty far behind in a number of things which should be continued."

Mr. Butler sounded the keynote of economy again when he said: "It is a great disappointment to me that you are asking for any such number of men as that. Won't you have enough of the regular force to bring the rest of the troops back from Europe?"

Secretary Daniels interrupted here to say: "You

should keep in mind, Mr. Butler, all the problems which the Navy has to face. Remember we are not asking for a change in the size of the permanent Navy; that is a matter for the December Congress to determine, but we need some Reservists to help us bring these men home, and it is also a new departure to maintain our fighting ships ready for action at all times."

Captain Leigh then spoke of the need for additional men on account of a number of improvements which have been installed in the ships, such as fire, ship, signal and torpedo control. He summarized the need of enlisted men as follows: Force 1, 15,963; Force 2, 20,886; cruisers, 6,460; patrol boats, 1,248; mine layers and sweepers, 4,700; Pacific Fleet, 1,514; Asiatic Fleet, 2,259; training, 5,860; destroyers, 24,318; submarines, 4,007; detached, 539; submarine chasers, 2,785; Eagle boats, 2,241; Force tenders, 6,230; transport service, 49,371; aviation, 4,680; apprentice seamen and firemen, 24,000; trades schools, 14,000; receiving ships, yards, and stations, training stations and radio stations, 40,000; replacements, 21,693; hospitals, 12,000; general court-martial prisoners, 4,500; foreign station, 4,000. These figures he pointed out were based on the estimate of 273,121 men.

During the course of the hearing, Mr. Britten said he would introduce a bill in the House providing that the U.S.S. Oregon, which is to go out of commission next year, be given to the state of Oregon permanently. This measure, he said, he would urge for passage through the committee, and he expected it would be adopted in the near future. At the adjournment, Secretary Daniels told the committee he would return on the following day with Captain Leigh, who would continue the hearing.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST (EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION.

The Senate on May 23 passed, without amendment, the Urgent Deficiency bill, H.R. 2329, providing funds needed by the War Risk Insurance Bureau and the Bureau of Pensions, in all \$45,044,500.

The Secretary of War submitted to the chairmen of the Committees on Military Affairs a proposed bill, introduced as S. 5447, to authorize enlistment of non-English-speaking citizens and aliens. If such legislative authorization is given it is the intention of the War Department to organize recruit educational centers for instruction of non-English-speaking recruits.

A bill authorizing the War Department to furnish tents for use at reunions of veterans of the Great War was transmitted to the Senate by Secretary Baker on May 27 with a recommendation for early enactment.

Army Reorganization Postponed.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has organized under the chairmanship of Mr. Kahn. At an executive session on May 27 the committee decided to leave all matters of legislative policy over until after the forthcoming appropriation bill is enacted into law. Mr. Kahn favors the adoption of a temporary Army of 500,000 men as a basis for determining appropriations. On May 29 the second meeting was held for the purpose of planning the hearings for the present session.

Committees on Aviation Proposed.

Senator New of Indiana on May 23 initiated a movement to add to the standing committees of the Senate a committee on aviation to consist of twelve members. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules for consideration on motion of Senator Swanson, who disclosed that there is conflict between the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Naval Affairs as to the jurisdiction over aviation. The latter committee will be heard as to what jurisdiction should be given a Committee on Aviation. Senator New's proposition is in line with the action of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of the last Congress, which wrote into the House bill the provision for a Department of Aviation, with the idea of leaving to the Navy and to the Army only the actual tactical development of air machines. The sentiment in Congressional circles appears to favor centralization of aviation production, administration and experimentation on the theory that it will prevent the overlapping which is said to have proved of great cost in the program of the war emergency. Committees on aviation, it is stated, would also consider legislation bearing upon the commercial development and use of the airplane, now in its infancy, which is demanding encouragement.

Navy Sub-Committees to be Named.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs on May 26, after paying a formal visit to Secretary Daniels, prepared for the formation of its sub-committees. Representative Thomas S. Butler, the new chairman, has announced that hereafter sub-committees will be appointed to deal with the various branches of the naval program, such as expenditures, aeronautics and personnel. Representative Kelley, of Michigan, will be chairman of the sub-committee on personnel. The only other sub-committee chairman named thus far is Mr. Hicks, of New York, who will have charge of the aeronautical program of the Navy. Under the new system the sub-committee chairmen will be largely responsible for the explanation of their respective branches on the floor of the House, thus creating within the Naval Committee a number of specialists on the matters which require individual consideration and study.

Assistant Clerk of House Naval Committee.

Frank W. Byron, who has been a messenger for the House Committee on Naval Affairs for about ten years, has been appointed assistant clerk by the committee. This is deserved recognition of ability and efficient service. Mr. Byron is a graduate in international law and during his long service has won the regard of all persons whose business has required committee action.

Will Urge Navy-Coast Guard Merger.

Representative Campbell, of Pennsylvania, who introduced the bill at the last session of the 65th Congress to provide for permanent transfer of the U.S. Coast Guard to the Navy, will continue to urge the passage of such legislation. Mr. Campbell said on May 26 that he would introduce a bill calling for the amalgamation and that he would strongly urge its adoption. When asked whether it would be substantially the bill which was introduced during the 65th Congress, he said it would be identical except for a few minor changes suggested by both enlisted and commissioned personnel. Mr. Campbell suggested that hearings on the measure had been so complete at the last session that it would probably not be necessary to conduct further hearings before the committee takes final action. Representative Walsh, on the other hand, as noted in our last issue, has introduced a joint resolution provid-

ing that "the Coast Guard shall cease to operate as a part of the Navy, and resume its operations under the Treasury Department from and after the date of the adoption of this joint resolution."

Hearing on Public Land Allotments.

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane urged the adoption of the measure providing for the distribution of public lands to soldiers, sailors and marines at a hearing before the Public Lands Committee of the House on May 28. Mr. Lane spoke of the widespread interest manifested in the soldiers' settlement bill, as indicated by the thousands of letters received by the Interior Department, and showed that state co-operation is guaranteed in all sections of the country. It is expected that the bill will be reported by the Committee on Public Lands in about two weeks, and its chances of passage are considered excellent.

For Restoration and Retirement of a Medical Officer.

Congressman Montague introduced a joint resolution (H.J. Res. 53) in the House on May 22 for the purpose of restoring "to John B. H. Waring, late a captain in the Medical Corps, the files of which he was deprived and to place him on the retired list." This former medical officer of the Army was tried by G.C.M. in the Hawaiian Department in 1916 on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. He was found guilty of both charges and sentenced to dismissal. The President disapproved the findings under the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer, but confirmed the sentence of dismissal, commuting it to the loss of twenty-five files on the lineal list of captains of the Medical Corps. On May 5, 1917, Dr. Waring was wholly retired from the Army for disability not incident to the Service. It is stated in the joint resolution that at the trial of Waring the judge advocate declared, "If Captain Waring was suffering from optic neuritis in any of its forms on or between the dates of Jan. 2 and March 3, 1916, then he is not guilty and the court has no alternative but to so find." The Secretary of War wrote of him, the joint resolution states, "Contracted optic neuritis from exposure to the sun glare in the Philippines. He is an excellent man and his misfortune is greatly to be regretted." The purpose of the joint resolution is to place Dr. Waring "on the retired list, as of May 5, 1917, with such rank as he would have attained had he not been discharged, and that the retired list be increased by one for the purpose of this act."

Permanent Commission for Former Enlisted Men.

Representative Sabath, of Illinois, has introduced a bill, H.R. 2981, proposing to give those men of the Regular Army who served honorably on the active list as temporary commissioned officers and who have had less than fifteen years' service in the Regular Army a chance to qualify for commissions. The bill would give them an opportunity to take the mental and physical examinations for commission in any branch of the Service they may select and, in the event of appointment, to be commissioned in the grade they would have held had their entire service been as commissioned officers and promotion had come to them through the ordinary course of events. It is specifically directed that such examinations be no more severe than examinations ordinarily given high school graduates, in addition to subjects covering the duties in the branch of Service to which they desire appointment. Representative Sabath's intention in formulating this bill is that credit and advancement be given to the men who, he states, "whipped into shape the units of the American Expeditionary Forces." The proposal to extend commissions to these Regular Army men "in the grade they would have held had their entire service been as commissioned officers" would mean the appointment of the successful men to commissions as major, that being the grade attained in the course of fifteen years in the majority of cases by officers who entered the Service as second lieutenants. Officers who were asked their views were in favor of giving the worthy and efficient Regular enlisted man an opportunity to attain a permanent commission, but expressed opinion that Mr. Sabath's proposal was ill-considered and that few of the men would qualify in examinations covering the duties of major.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

The following are among the more important bills before Congress:

Army Medical Department.

H.R. 258, Mr. Dyer.—To amend Secs. 10 and 37 of National Defense Act. The Medical Department of the Army shall consist of one Surgeon General, rank of major general, who shall be chief of said department, assistant surgeon generals in ratio of one-half of one per centum of total number officers of Medical Department provided by law; assistant surgeon generals to be equally distributed in grades of major general and brigadier general of Medical Corps, Dental Corps, and Veterinary Corps, authorized by law; commissioned officers shall be citizens; the enlisted force of Medical Department as now provided by law.

Sec. 2. Commissioned officers of Medical Corps below brigadier general shall be proportionately distributed in grades as now provided by law for Medical Corps of Navy.

Sec. 3. Hereafter the President shall be authorized to fill any vacancies in commissioned personnel of permanent Medical Department of the Army by selection from medical officers of the Army of not less than one year's continuous active service. The selection shall be upon efficiency rating and satisfactory examination of officer, and where two or more are of equal rating, selection will favor the one of longest service in U.S. Army, Volunteer Army, National Guard, Officers' Reserve Corps, or National Army. Officers so selected will be commissioned without loss of rank in permanent Medical Department, and shall be entitled to all pay, promotion, and allowances of officers of like rank in Permanent Establishment of the Army, excepting that rate of retirement pay shall be one-third of present prescribed retirement pay for each year's service as enlisted man, or commissioned officer, or total of such services in the U.S. Army, Volunteer Army, National Guard, Officers' Reserve Corps, National Army, Dental Corps, Dental Reserve, or enlisted personnel in Army or National Guard in any of the various departments of the Army of the U.S. At age now prescribed by law for retirement, an officer to receive retirement pay shall have not less than fifteen years' service in any or all branches enumerated in this act. The provisions of this act shall in like manner govern filling hereafter of all vacancies in Dental Corps, U.S.A. The ratio of dental surgeons now and hereafter commissioned shall be two dental surgeons per 1,000 of enlisted strength of the Army.

To Reorganize Navy Dental Corps.

H.R. 482, Mr. Dyer.—To reorganize the Dental Corps of the Navy. Amend existing law to provide dental officers in the Navy at rate of one for each 1,000 of total authorized number of officers and enlisted men of Navy and Marine Corps, in grades of assistant dental surgeon, passed assistant dental surgeon, and dental surgeon. Original appointments shall be made in grade of assistant dental surgeon with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), and all dental officers now in Dental Corps, appointed under Act of Aug. 29, 1916, or who may hereafter be appointed, shall take rank and precedence with officers of Naval Medical Corps of same rank according to dates of their respective commissions, and dental officers

shall be eligible for advancement in grade and rank in same manner and under same conditions as officers of Naval Medical Corps with or next after whom they take precedence, and shall receive same pay and allowances as officers of corresponding rank and strength of service in the Naval Medical Corps up to and including rank of lieutenant commander.

Dental surgeons shall be eligible for advancement in pay and allowances, but not in rank, to and including pay and allowances of captain, except that number with pay and allowances of captain shall not exceed 4% per centum and number with pay and allowances of commander shall not exceed 8 per centum of total authorized number of dental officers. Dental surgeons shall be eligible for advancement to pay and allowances of commander and captain when their total active service as dental officers in Navy is such that if rendered as officers of the Naval Medical Corps it would place them in the list of medical officers with the rank, pay, and allowances of commander or captain, as the case may be.

Dental officers who shall have gained or lost numbers on the Navy list shall be considered to have gained or lost service accordingly; and time served by dental officers on active duty as acting assistant dental surgeons and assistant dental surgeons under provisions of law existing prior to the passage of this act shall be reckoned in computing increased service pay and service for promotion.

Appointees shall be citizens between twenty-one and thirty-two years of age, and shall be graduates of standard medical or dental colleges. Hereafter no person shall be appointed as assistant surgeon in the Navy who is not a graduate of a standard medical college.

Officers of Naval Dental Corps shall become eligible for retirement in same manner and under same conditions as now prescribed by law for officers of Naval Medical Corps, except that Sec. 1445, R.S., shall not be applicable to dental officers, and they shall not be entitled to rank above lieutenant commander on the retired list, or to retired pay above that of captain.

All dental officers now serving under probationary appointments shall become immediately eligible for permanent appointment under this act, subject to examinations prescribed for original appointment as dental surgeons, and they be appointed assistant dental surgeons with rank of lieutenant (jg.) to rank from date of probationary appointments.

The senior dental officer now at the Naval Academy shall not be displaced by provisions of this act, and he shall hereafter have grade of passed assistant dental surgeon and rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant, and he shall not be eligible for retirement before he has reached the age of seventy years, except for physical disability incurred in line of duty. No dental officer in the Navy who on original appointment as dental officer was over forty years of age shall be eligible for retirement before he has reached the age of seventy years, except for physical disability incurred in line of duty.

All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with provisions of this act are repealed. Nothing herein shall be construed to reduce rank, pay, or allowances now authorized by law for any officer of the Navy.

To Establish Military Justice.

S. 64, Mr. Chamberlain.—To establish military justice. This bill is a revision of the Articles of War. Those articles relating to courts are so amended as in each case to provide a specific penalty or punishment for a given offense, the familiar term, "shall be punished as a court-martial may direct" being entirely removed from the new code. Those articles having no connection with courts-martial and punishments thereunder are unchanged. Mr. Chamberlain's explanation of the amended articles appeared on page 1230, our issue of May 24. (The House number for this same measure is H.R. 367.)

H.R. 367, Mr. Johnson, of South Dakota.—To establish military justice. See S. 64.

H.R. 431, Mr. Siegel.—To promote the administration of military justice by amending existing laws regulating trial by courts-martial, and for other purposes. Amends Articles 11, 17 and 18, A.W., and Sec. 1199, Rev. Stats.

The U.S. Coast Guard.

S.J. Res. 26, Mr. Randall.—Directing the U.S. Coast Guard to resume its operations under the Treasury Department.

S. 173, Mr. Calder.—To regulate the personnel of the Coast Guard, and authorize the captain commandant, subject to the approval of the head of the department, to fix and determine the several grades and ratings for warrant officers, petty officers, and other enlisted men of the Coast Guard: Provided, That the rate of pay for any additional grade or rating established under this section shall not exceed the rate of pay for similar grades or ratings in the Navy.

Nations when commuted shall not exceed average cost of ration in the Coast Guard during preceding six months. Time lost through sickness on account of own misconduct shall not be paid for, and no enlistment shall be regarded as completed until the enlisted man shall have made good any time in excess of one day's loss on account of sickness, etc., resulting from his own misconduct.

Hereafter all vacancies in the grade of constructor in the Coast Guard shall be filled in accordance with the Act approved July 1, 1898.

Enlisted men under instruction or diving for practice shall, when employed in submarine diving, receive extra compensation of \$1.20 per hour actual time so employed under water.

Extra pay is provided as follows: Intermediate gun pointers, first class, \$3 monthly; second class, \$4; secondary gun pointers, \$4 and \$2.

Sec. 7, That Sec. 11 of the Act approved April 16, 1908, entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service" be amended so that said section, as so amended, will read as follows:

During first year of enlistment uniform outfits issued shall not exceed value of \$75, and during each subsequent year of enlistment uniform outfits not to exceed the value of \$20. When a person has been discharged again enlists, and time intervening between discharge and enlistment exceeds ninety days, he shall be considered as entering upon first year of enlistment for purpose of this section. Any enlisted person discharged during first six months of any enlistment, for any cause other than disability incurred in the line of duty, shall have checked against his accounts prior to discharge cost of such portion of outfit allowed on that enlistment as he may have drawn.

The senior district superintendent, three district superintendents next in order of seniority, four district superintendents next below these three in order of seniority, and junior five district superintendents shall hereafter have rank, pay, and allowances of captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, and third lieutenant in Coast Guard, respectively. Nothing in this section shall operate to reduce pay or allowances that would have been received by any district superintendent in Coast Guard, except for passage of this act.

Precedence between commissioned officers of same or corresponding grades in Coast Guard shall be determined by date of commission in those grades. Whenever an officer is reduced in file by reason of sentence of a Coast Guard court or court-martial, date of his commission shall be considered as changed accordingly.

S. 451, Mr. McCormick.—To transfer the Coast Guard from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Navy.

H.R. 1209, Mr. Stenness.—To regulate the personnel of the Coast Guard.

Army and Navy Bands.

S. 230, Mr. Robinson.—That from and after the date of approval of this act the position of bandmaster created for chief musicians of bands now authorized by law for Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., shall have rank, pay, and allowances of second lieutenants of Cavalry, and shall be entitled to same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments, and retirements arising from longevity as are applicable to second lieutenants. Sec. 2. That aforesaid bandmasters, upon being recommended by Secretary of War, may be appointed by the President, by and with advice and consent of Senate. Sec. 3. That all laws or parts of laws that conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

S. 614, Mr. Jones, of Washington.—That from and after passage of this act the military and naval bands of the United States shall consist of sixty men, divided as follows: One band leader, rank, pay, and allowances of second lieutenant, and entitled to same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments, and retirements arising from longevity as are applicable to second lieutenants; one principal musician, rank, pay, and allowances and benefits of first class sergeant; twenty musicians, class-

fied as first class musicians, rank, pay, and allowances and benefits of sergeant; twenty musicians, second class, rank, pay, and allowances and benefits of corporal; eighteen field musicians, who shall be buglers, drummers, and drum major, rank, pay, and allowances and benefits of a first class private. The aforesaid bandmasters, upon recommendation by the Secretary of War for Army bands and by the Secretary of the Navy for naval bands, may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Appointment and Promotion Bills.

S. 376, Mr. Poindexter.—That certain retired non-commissioned officers of the Army, who were recalled to active service during the war with Germany and served one year as commissioned officers, receive on reversion the pay of a first lieutenant on the retired list of the Army.

S. 466, Mr. McKellar.—To provide promotion for commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted persons in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and the Army Nurse Corps recommended for promotion by the division or corps chief prior to the signing of the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918.

S. 475, Mr. McKellar.—That all National Guard officers who have heretofore, or who may hereafter, be called before any efficiency board and who have failed or who may hereafter fail to pass an efficiency examination; and all National Guard officers who have resigned rather than stand such examinations heretofore ordered, and who desire to remain in or be called again into the Service, shall be transferred upon their own applications to officers' training camps and be permitted to take the usual course in such training camps for commission.

H.R. 1618, Mr. Ireland.—Granting duration of war status to enlisted men of the Navy who originally enlisted between the dates of April 6, 1917, and Jan. 12, 1918.

H.R. 2492, Mr. Baker.—That members of Army Nurse Corps shall have relative rank as follows: The superintendent shall have relative rank of major; assistant superintendents, director, and assistant directors, captain; chief nurses, first lieutenant; and nurses, second lieutenant; and as regards medical and sanitary matters and all other work within line of their professional duties shall have and shall be regarded as having authority in and about military hospitals next after the medical officers of the Army, and shall wear insignia of rank in Army to which their rank corresponds.

H.R. 2862, Mr. Neely.—That retired enlisted men, called to active service and commissioned in the Army of the U.S. during the war with Germany, and who have again reverted, or will revert, to retired status when their services are no longer required, be then given pay of first lieutenant on retired list of Army: Provided, That they have served faithfully for at least one year as commissioned officers, and that muster out or discharge was not due to incompetency or misconduct.

H.R. 2980, Mr. Kahn.—That Sec. 1110, Revised Statutes, and the first proviso of Sec. 12 of National Defense Act be repealed, thus removing the requirement that "ordnance sergeants shall be selected . . . from sergeants of the line or Ordnance Department who shall have served faithfully for eight years, including four in the grade of non-com. officer."

H.R. 2981, Mr. Sabath.—That all enlisted men who were in the Regular Army on April 6, 1917, and who have at any time since served honorably on the active list as temporary commissioned officers, and who at the passage of this act have less than fifteen years' service in the Regular Army, upon their application in writing, within four months after passage of this act, be given opportunity to take the mental and physical examination for commission in any branch of service they may select and, in event of appointment, to be commissioned in the grade they would have held had their entire service been as a commissioned officer and promotion had come to them through the ordinary course of events. That such examination be no greater in severity than examinations ordinarily given high school graduates, in addition to subjects covering the duties in the branch of service to which they desire appointment, and that this privilege be extended to all men eligible under the provisions hereof who will be or have been honorably discharged as commissioned officers, but not to include those discharged for inefficiency.

NC-4 COMPLETES TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT.

The United States, through its Navy, has made the first trans-Atlantic aerial flight. The momentous air passage across the ocean, with Trepassy Bay, Newfoundland, as its starting point, the Azores as a halfway station, and Lisbon, Portugal, as the first European stopping place, has been accomplished by Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Read, U.S.N., and a crew of five Navy officers and enlisted men. The NC-4, which sailed from Horta for Ponta Delgada in the afternoon of May 20, arriving the same day, left the Azores on the morning of May 27 and arrived at Lisbon in the afternoon of the same day, having made the intervening distance of 800 miles in nine hours and forty-four minutes, at an average speed of 80.1 nautical miles per hour, thus accomplishing a feat that gives this country the record for the first successful trans-ocean flight. The distance from Trepassy Bay to Lisbon is 2,150 miles. The actual flying time for this was twenty-six hours and forty-seven minutes, while the average speed was 80.3 nautical miles.

While Lisbon was the first European landing point aimed at, the Navy Department planned that the flight should be continued to Plymouth, England. Although Commander Read was anxious to resume the flight from Lisbon on the morning after his arrival, weather conditions made this inadvisable. He was ready to take the air with his ship at the first favorable opportunity.

The arrival of the adventurous crew and their ship created the greatest interest in the Portuguese capital. The fact that the NC-4 had sailed from Ponta Delgada was, of course, well known. In consequence large crowds assembled not only at points of vantage where the first sight of the onrushing seaplane could be caught, but in the streets and along the waterfront, to witness the culmination of what may be the first step in the building up of great aerial routes for commercial use. In the United States the progress of the NC-4 had been closely followed, not only by the Government, but by the public also.

To the Navy Department the success of the gallant airship and her crew was particularly gratifying. On behalf of the American naval air service, Secretary Daniels sent the following message of congratulation to Commander Read: "The entire Navy congratulates you and your fellow aviators on your epochal flight. The ocean has been spanned through the air, and to the American Navy goes the honor of making the first trans-Atlantic flight. We are all intensely proud of your achievement and thankful that it has been accomplished without mishap to any one of the daring aviators who left our shores on the first air journey to Europe. To all of them and to you, all honor is due." Mr. Daniels also sent a message to President Wilson, expressing his delight at the achievement of Commander Read and his crew. A bill is to be introduced by Congressman Hicks, of New York, extending the thanks of Congress to the entire crew of the NC-4, to Lieut. Comdr. Patrick P. N. L. Bellinger, U.S.N., and his crew of the NC-1, and to Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Towers, U.S.N., and his men of the NC-3.

The Secretary, in a newspaper interview at Washington, said that the Navy does not intend to stop with the flight just accomplished in its efforts to contribute

its full share to the development of naval aviation. "In every possible way," he declared, "the Navy intends to develop its air service and its knowledge of flight and flying conditions. We have no intention of stopping where we are, but will go just as far as funds and naval genius will permit. The splendid success of the Navy's fliers in the voyage to Europe and the Azores is only the beginning of experiments in the Navy. These experiments will include both long and short trips. The Navy is trying to learn to do its best in aviation in all respects. We are not yet ready to say whether the Navy will undertake a trans-Pacific flight."

A press message from Lisbon states that the Portuguese government has awarded to Lieut. Commanders Read, Bellinger and Towers the rank of Commander of the Tower and Sword, while each member of the crews of the three ships was made a Chevalier of the same order. Rear Admiral Plunkett, U.S.N., who had been at Lisbon for some days in connection with the flight, was decorated with the Order of St. Benedict of Avis.

Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., on May 23 sent the following message to Commander Read through Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, U.S.N., at London: "The Cruiser and Transport Force congratulate you and your crew on your great achievement, which has added another brilliant page to the history of the Navy. We remember that your first flight was from the flagship Seattle."

HAWKER AND GRIEVE RESCUED AT SEA.

Missing for six days and virtually given up for lost, Harry G. Hawker and his navigator, Lieut. Comdr. Mackenzie Grieve, R.N., who attempted a flight from the Newfoundland coast to the Irish coast in a small Sopwith airplane on May 18, were picked up at sea on the following day by the Danish steamer Mary in latitude 50.20, longitude 29.30, 850 miles from the Irish coast. The aviators were obliged to descend because of the choking of the water pump, disabling their engine. The men were in the water only ninety minutes when picked up in safety. They were taken to London, having been landed at Thurso, on the Scottish coast. Their rescue was the subject of much rejoicing throughout England and of general satisfaction elsewhere. Secretary Daniels sent them the following message of congratulation: "The American aviators, co-pioneers in the conquest of the air, send greetings and warm commendations of the pluck and endurance of their associates. This spirit of high adventure, born of resolve to open all elements to the dominion of man, enables our manhood."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Enlistments in the Navy.

The Navy Recruiting Bureau report for the week ending May 22 shows a loss of twenty-five from the total of the previous week, the totals being 1,102 and 1,127, respectively. The Eastern Division still maintains its lead with a total of 605 for the week, New York city adding 112 for the week. The Central Division reported 223, Southern 205 and Western sixty-nine recruits.

Launch of U.S. Warships.

Two submarines for the U.S. Navy were launched at the Fore River plant by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, Mass., on May 24, 1919. The first was the submarine R-9 launched at 6:45 a.m. and christened by Mrs. John Jordan, wife of Commodore Jordan, of the Coast Inspection Department at Fore River. The super-submarine AA-3, one of the largest and latest designed submarines being built by the Electric Boat Company for the Navy, was launched fifteen minutes later. Her length is 300 feet. Mrs. John N. Jordan, the wife of Comdr. J. N. Jordan, U.S.N., christened the vessel. After the launching a reception and breakfast was given for the launching parties at the Neighborhood Club in Quincy by the officials of the Electric Boat Co. and Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co.

The destroyer Meade was launched at Squantum, Mass., May 24. She was christened by Mrs. Annie Pauline Meade, wife of the late Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, U.S.N., which is named for Rear Admiral Meade, who died in 1897, and for Brig. Gen. Romert Leamy Meade, U.S.M.C., who died in Lexington in 1911. Admiral Meade and Brigadier General Meade were brothers, the sons of Commodore Richard Meade, U.S.N., and nephews of Major Gen. George A. Meade, the hero of the battle of Gettysburg. Each married a daughter of the late Hiram Paulding, for whom a destroyer previously launched at Squantum was named.

The U.S. destroyer Gilmer was launched at Philadelphia May 24. Those on the launching stand included Rear Admiral Knemmerling, Comdr. George T. Swasey and Capt. Eliot Snow. The Gilmer, which is named after the late Thomas Falck Gilmer, formerly Secretary of the Navy, was christened by Mrs. Elisabeth Gilmer Miles, of Williamsburg, Va., a granddaughter of the former Secretary. She was accompanied by her husband, Comdr. Alfred H. Miles, U.S.N.

Exhibition of ex-German U-117.

The Navy Department announces, that the former German submarine, the U-117, now at the wharf at the foot of Seventh street, Washington, is open to inspection to the general public between the hours of 2:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. on week days and on Sundays from 10:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. The U-117 is a large mine-laying submarine, 275 feet in length and carries two guns, forty-six mines and twenty torpedoes. She was commanded by Kapitänleutnant Droschen, who was previously in U-87. She destroyed a number of American and foreign ships between Nantucket and Cape Hatteras during the war.

Target Record by U.S.S. Mugford.

In the recent Navy target practice off Cuba the U.S.S. Mugford's No. 2 gun made eight hits out of eight shots in eighty seconds, winning the coveted Navy E, writes a correspondent. Her gun crew was awarded \$20 apiece, blue E's on the left sleeve and a large white E on their gun. Her ordnance officer to whom the credit was largely due was Lieut. Alan Barnett, U.S.N., who has since been made executive officer of the U.S.S. Hale, now building at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me. The Mugford's "E" gun is the only one in the flotilla destroyers.

Navy Pharmacists' Mates Decorated.

The Navy Department has forwarded to the following five pharmacists' mates the decorations awarded them by the French government, as noted, for bravery under fire: George Elbert Horn, U.S.N., the Croix de Guerre with

bronze star. He served with the 6th Machine Gun Battalion. Roy John Isreal, Thayer Harrison Clark, Raymond Oliver Stone and Percy Vincent Templeton, U.S.N., the Croix de Guerre with silver star.

G.C.M. of Captain Chamberlain.

The G.C.M. in the case of Capt. Edmond G. Chamberlain, U.S.M.C., which ended in Paris April 29, the court having previously sat in London, has resulted in findings of not guilty as to the charges of perjury and forgery, according to a press dispatch from London dated May 23. This report it is added is unofficial. The result of the vote on the second charge, that of falsehood, has not been learned, the dispatch states. It continues that the court threw out the greater part of the report of Major General Salmond, of the British Royal Air Service, also the testimony of Wilford M. Webb, a British handwriting expert and much hearsay testimony of other witnesses. Among the witnesses who testified in behalf of Captain Chamberlain at the Paris hearings was Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Allen, U.S.N.R.F., who made a very searching investigation of the captain's claims and who interviewed a number of persons in France who also later testified at the hearings. The testimony of Commander Allen and of the witnesses in question was very much in favor of the accused officer, and it is believed had much weight with the court, upholding, as it did, the claims made by Captain Chamberlain. The court concluded its sittings in Paris on April 29, the last witness being Captain Chamberlain himself, who insisted that all the claims he made regarding his flight in a British airplane on the British front in July, 1918, and of having landed between the British and German lines, for which he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, were truthful. The court's findings were sent to Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, U.S.N., at London, who is in command of the United States Naval Forces operating in European waters. He forwarded them to the Judge Advocate of the Navy, to be made public by the Secretary of the Navy later.

NAVY G.C.M. CASES.

Lieut. Comdr. Whitley Perkins, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. Nov. 13, 1918, and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline. He was sentenced to lose twenty numbers in his permanent grade. On Nov. 27, 1918, the convening authority returned the record of proceedings to the court, and directed that the court reconvene for the purpose of reconsidering its sentence, which, in the opinion of the convening authority, was grossly inadequate to the offense found proved. The court decided to revoke its former sentence, and substitute therefor the following: "To lose fifty numbers in his permanent grade." Sentence was approved. (C.M.O. 105, March 25, 1919, N.D.)

Lieut. William E. Davis, Pay Corps, U.S.N., tried by G.C.M. on Jan. 28, 1919, on board the U.S.S. Von Steuben, was acquitted of the following charges: Culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty and violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy. The findings in the opinion of the convening authority were not in accord with the evidence before the court, and the record was returned for revision on Feb. 6. The court decided "respectfully to adhere" to its former findings. The convening authority, being of the opinion that the findings were at variance with the testimony adduced, approved the proceedings, but disapproved the findings and acquittal. (C.M.O. 118, April 3, 1919, N.D.)

Capt. Louis J. Connelly, U.S.N., was found guilty by G.C.M. on Jan. 30, 1919, at Hoboken, N.J. of: Through inattention and negligence suffering a vessel of the Navy to be stranded and hazarded, and culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty. He was sentenced to be placed at the foot of the list of temporary captains of present date and there to remain until he shall have lost forty numbers in his temporary grade of captain, and to be placed at the foot of the list of permanent commanders of present date and there to remain until he shall have lost forty numbers in his permanent grade of commander. In view of the recommendation to clemency by the court and the Bureau of Navigation on account of his previous good record, Acting Secretary Roosevelt mitigated the sentence to loss of ten numbers in temporary grade, and loss of ten numbers in permanent grade. (C.M.O. 122, April 7, 1919, N.D.)

Major Charles A. Howell, U.S.M.C., was tried by G.C.M. March 28, 1919, at the marine barracks, Quantico, Va., and acquitted of the charge: Drunkenness. Acquittal approved. (C.M.O. 131, April 10, 1919, N.D.)

Lieut. Frank I. Hart, U.S.N., found guilty by G.C.M. Jan. 30, 1919, of neglect of duty was sentenced to lose \$50 per month of his pay for six months. In view of the recommendation to clemency by the court and the Bureau of Navigation, the sentence was mitigated to the loss of \$25 per month of his pay for six months. (C.M.O. 142, April 21, 1919, N.D.)

Lieut. William C. Bartlett, U.S.N.R.F., found guilty by G.C.M. Oct. 5, 1918 of absence from station and duty without leave, drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He was sentenced to dismissal, which was confirmed. (C.M.O. 51, Feb. 7, 1919, N.D.)

MARINE CORPS NOTES.

Major William D. Smith, U.S.M.C., has been appointed captain of the U.S. Marine Corps rifle team which will compete in the National matches. Major Smith is in charge of the rifle range at Quantico. He will be assisted by Major H. L. Smith as team coach. Major Smith, who is on duty at Paris Island, for years specialized in coaching on Marine Corps ranges.

The forty Marine Corps riflemen, prize winners at the A.E.F. competition at Le Mans, composed of ten men each from the 5th, 6th, 11th and 13th regiments, are expected to leave France on a ship sailing from Brest on June 1. They will compete for places on the Marine Corps team.

Major Arthur B. Owen appeared before the Marine Corps retiring board at Washington on May 28.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Capt. C. S. Cockran, commanding the cutter Albatross, has reported at headquarters. The Albatross is at Baltimore overhauling preparatory to being returned to the U.S. Fish Commission.

Capt. Philip H. Scott, commanding the cutter Pamlico, has the vessel at Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

The cutter Bear, Capt. Preston H. Ueberroth, commanding, has left Seattle, Wash., on the northern cruise to Point Barrow. The Bear will fit new boilers at the Puget Sound Navy Yard on her return in the fall.

Coast Guard Headquarters is making an effort to secure Congressional authority for the issuance of temporary commissions as captains for the benefit of the families of Lieutenants Carr, Gourty, Bothwell and

Earp, who were lost on the cutter Tampa when that vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine in Bristol channel. These men had been appointed and confirmed in the temporary grade of captain in the Coast Guard, but their commissions had not been delivered when the men were lost. For this reason the accounting officers of the Treasury Department could not pay to the heirs the pay and allowances which had accrued from July 1, 1918. A bill will be introduced and every effort made to have the President authorized to issue the commissions to the heirs so that their heirs may secure their back pay. This is the only instance of the kind, so far as known, that has come before the Treasury Department.

Capt. Leroy Reinberg, who formerly commanded the cutter Ossipee in European waters, has been assigned to the New York division, Coast Guard. He is on leave at present in Washington.

Secretary Daniels has refused to accept the resignation of any Regular Navy or Coast Guard officer until peace is actually concluded.

The U.S. Coast Guard and radio compass station at Fourth Cliff, near Scituate, Mass., was destroyed by fire on May 26, together with practically all of the life-saving apparatus except a small surf boat. Members of the crew escaped by jumping from the second-story windows. The station was in charge of Capt. Matthew Hoar.

THE NAVY.

Navy orders of May 21, 22 and 23 appear on pages 1376-7.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders issued to Officers May 24, 1919.

Comdr.: E. W. Tod to command U.S.S. Manahan; R. P. McLaughlin to command U.S.S. Scorpion; M. H. Barker to U.S.S. Imperator; F. N. Eklund to U.S.S. Siboney as exec. officer; C. S. McWhorter to U.S.S. Montana as exec. officer. Lieut. Comdr.: G. B. Hoy to command U.S.S. Tarbell; E. D. Capehart to Hargis, London; H. L. Irwin to Base 29; H. V. Bryan to U.S.S. Nahama; F. S. McMurray to duty under S.N.A.R.; New York; F. F. Reynolds to duty Rearrange; J. H. Strong to conn. to U.S.S. Tingey and as exec. officer when commissioned; J. J. Broebek to officer-in-charge Post Graduate Det., Naval Academy; O. C. Greene to U.S.S. Virginia as gunnery officer; A. W. Bieger to U.S.S. Minnesota as gunnery officer; J. L. Koley to U.S.S. Pittsburgh as navigator. Lieut. Comdr. (C.C.) W. T. Brown det. duty navy yard, Philadelphia, R.A.D. Lieut.: A. L. Mills to Iverness to report comdr. Sub-Chaser Det. Northern Russia; H. D. Dougherty to U.S.S. Bobolink; H. J. McCown to U.S.S. Chattanooga; J. L. Risk (7th N.D.), rev. of orders, March 7, 1919, R.A.D.; P. S. Williams to duty navy yard, New York; E. M. Barker rev. of orders May 13, 1919, R.A.D. Lieut.: H. W. Pittsberry and Z. W. Wicks to Naval Academy for post graduate instruction in marine engineering. Lieut.: F. D. Wagner to U.S.S. Cummings as exec. officer; Lieut. Frank Greig, office S.N.A.R., W.C., to duty Houston. Ensigns: R. J. Kingsmill to conn. P.O., U.S.S. Hanshaw, and as engr. officer when commissioned; H. T. Stanley to duty Langley Field, Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla., Norfolk, Va.; S. C. Washington to U.S.S. Black Hawk; J. R. Black to duty Illinois. Lieut. (M.C.) J. L. Lavan rev. of orders, May 7, 1919, R.A.D. Lieut. (M.C.) R. D. Joldersma to U.S.S. Iroquois; P. F. McMurdo to duty Marine Rec. Station, San Francisco, Calif. Lieut. (D.C.) R. A. Ferguson to navy yard, Philadelphia. Lieut. (C.C.) P. J. Harie to Hull Div. Naval Station, Ologapo, P.I. Lieut. (P.C.) M. E. West to U.S.S. Katrina Luckenbach as supply officer; W. T. Williams to U.S. Naval Academy as asst. to commissary officer. Lieut. (J.G.): B. J. Dayton to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Cole and on board when commissioned; W. E. Holden to U.S.S. Eagle 11; U.S. Naval Tr. Camp, Detroit; E. G. B. Wendt to U.S.S. L-10; W. Hansen to U.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters; F. O. Wilkenbuecher to U.S.S. Chataaugua. Lieut. (J.G.) (M.C.) J. McIver to temp. duty R.S. at New York. Lieut. (J.G.) (P.C.) R. A. Shotwell and W. R. Calvert to Navy Allotment Office. Ensign Frank Greig, office S.N.A.R., W.C., to duty Houston. Ensigns W. S. Groech and B. T. Himes to Langley Field, Norfolk, Va. Ensigns: J. T. Lett to U.S.S. Granite State; N. D. Chapin to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Sproston and as watch officer when commissioned; R. F. MacNally to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Twiggs and as watch officer when commissioned. Ensigns: R. G. Herron to U.S.S. Matsonia; O. C. Forrester to U.S.S. Zealandia; H. Head to U.S.S. Matsonia; C. J. Shekman to U.S.S. Harding; A. Birkholt to U.S.S. Topoka; M. A. O'Connor to U.S.S. Philip; S. F. H. Lagerstadt to U.S.S. O'Brien; H. B. Simmons to U.S.S. Robinson; L. C. DeRochemont to U.S.S. Robinson; J. C. Taylor to U.S.S. Martha Washington, under instruction; J. G. Hanes to U.S.S. Madawaska, under instruction. Ensigns L. Fausetti and H. W. Fletcher to U.S.S. Zealandia, under instruction. Ensigns: Morgan, E. H. Cole and S. K. Waters to U.S.S. Martha Washington, under instruction. Ensigns: R. B. Frost to U.S.S. Zealandia, under instruction; P. W. Howard to U.S.S. Stringham; E. O. Isom to U.S. Sub-Chaser 23; R. H. Braxton to Sub-Chaser 25. Ensigns (P.C.) H. F. Eldridge and B. J. Connolly to duty Navy Allotment Office. Ensigns (P.C.): P. L. Cunningham rev. orders April 9, 1919; H. G. Kinard to Navy Proving Ground, to supply and dist. officer; C. A. Cook to supply officer, U.S.S. Pueblo. Mach. T. P. Gallagher to U.S.S. Von Steuben. A.P. Clerk C. T. Polson to U.S.S. Georgia.

Orders issued to Officers May 26, 1919.

Comdr.: C. R. Hyatt det. aid and flag sec. staff comdr. battleship Pa. No. 1, to Naval Academy as asst. to officer-in-charge post-graduate department; G. M. Ravenscroft to U.S.S. Artemis as exec. off.; A. W. Brown to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tingey and in command when commd.; J. H. Hoover to command U.S.S. Lambertson; A. A. Corwin to U.S. Naval Academy; W. C. L. Stiles to U.S.S. Orizaba as exec. off.; B. C. Edwards det. duty under S.N.A.R., to duty Kaiseria Augusto Victoria. Comdr. (M.C.): J. J. Traynor to Nav. Hosp., 1st N.D.; C. K. Winn to U.S.S. Nevada. Comdr. (P.C.) M. H. Karker to fleet supply base, South Brooklyn. Lieut. Comdr.: H. C. Fraser to U.S.S. Texas as asst. enl.; G. H. Fort to command U.S.S. Henley; R. O. Smith, jr., to U.S.S. Denver as exec. off.; J. A. Fletcher to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Welles and as exec. off. when commd.; C. S. Roberts to aid and flag sec. on staff of Rear Admiral Shearman, comdr. battleship Pa. No. 1, U.S. Fleet; L. E. Lenford to command U.S.S. McColl; H. H. Ritter to U.S.S. New York as 1st Lieut.; J. R. Bogach to U.S.S. Mississippi as asst. fire control off.; J. R. Borland to command U.S.S. Cushing; J. T. Bowers to U.S.S. Louisiana as navigator; L. B. Anderson to U.S.S. Wyoming as eng. off.; C. H. Hernandez to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va. Officers to U.S.S. Imperator: Comdr. (M.C.) J. T. Kennedy, Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) M. E. Harrison, Lieut. C. A. McGowan, R. M. Metz, O. T. Miller, J. Reber, C. J. Miller and R. R. Smith, Lieut. (M.C.) W. R. Taylor and R. D. Busdicker, Lieut. (P.C.) G. W. Masterton, Ensigns L. T. Gunn and F. J. Manley, Gunr. P. G. Doyle, Bism. R. L. Burnette, Pharma. L. W. Rider, A. J. Heuschling and C. H. Mundy and A.P. Clerk W. S. Luebben. Lieut.: W. H. Boman to duty Newport News Div. Cru. and Trans. Force (from comdr. Newport News Div. Cru. and Trans. Force); L. E. Swenson to command U.S.S. H-6; H. P. Parmelee to U.S.S. Virginia; T. J. Haffey to conn. f.o. Santa Elena and on board when commd. (U.S. Nav. Fa., France); J. H.

Chase to Naval Armory and Projectile Plant, Charleston, W.Va.; G. A. Dorsey to duty as naval attaché, Lisbon, Portugal; Lieut. O. Diemer and G. P. Townsend to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. E. L. Stone, Office of D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia, Pa., rev. of orders May 21, 1919, R.A.D.

Lieut. (M.C.): C. G. Terrell to U.S.S. Wisconsin; R. H. Collins to Nav. Hosp., Washington, D.C.; J. B. Bert to Naval Hosp., 4th N.D.

Lieut. (C.C.): E. E. Brady to industrial dept., navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; J. D. Green to New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N.J.; H. A. Hutchins to hull div., navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; G. C. Klein to industrial dept., navy yard, New Orleans; T. L. Schumacher to hull div., navy yard, Philadelphia; G. H. Easton to industrial dept., navy yard, New York; A. L. McKee to Union Iron Works, 12th N.D.; H. L. Vickery to hull div., navy yard, Boston; D. W. Coe to industrial dept., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Fowler to industrial dept., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. (J.G.): E. V. David to Naval Academy for one year's course of instruction; H. L. Dodson to U.S.S. Breece as eng. off.; L. F. Kengle discharged Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va., to U.S.S. Taylor as eng. off.; C. A. Holbrook to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McKean and on board under instruction when commd.; D. A. Humphreys to command U.S.S. K-7; D. Greenwell to duty abroad.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. H. Jennings and W. H. Nelson to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. (J.G.): B. B. Monlag to Santa Olivia, revoked; H. W. Blumenthal rev. of orders May 10, 1919, R.A.D.; R. M. Critchfield to duty under Comdr. in Chief Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. (J.G.) (M.C.) A. R. Marsh to duty Konings der Nederlanden.

Lieut. (D.C.): F. Weisbach to duty 12th N.D.; S. Kallison to duty Nav. Air Sta., Chatham, Mass.

Lieut. (J.G.) (P.C.) S. A. Bishop to duty allotment div., Navy Dept.

Ensigns: F. P. Hernady to U.S.S. Powhatan under instruction; J. J. Jordan to U.S.S. Wilhelmiana under instruction; C. M. Jenks to U.S.S. Susquehanna under instruction; N. A. C. Ross to Sub-Chaser No. 73; V. B. Hendrickson to U.S.S. Pocahontas under instruction; R. B. Holmgren to U.S.S. Sierra; H. K. Patterson to duty in Office of Dir. Naval Communications, Navy Dept.; F. H. Lander to U.S.S. Pastores under instruction; E. J. James to U.S.S. Susquehanna; M. D. MacGregor to U.S.S. Princess Matoka; D. T. Evans to U.S.S. Antigone; F. M. Hepper to U.S.S. Sierra under instruction; V. J. Oliver to U.S.S. Aramis S.P. 418; J. A. Pierson to U.S.S. Colhoun.

Ensigns J. P. Horgan, C. G. Howe and J. H. Houser to U.S.S. Pocahontas under instruction.

Ensigns W. A. Holmgren and E. J. Hopper, jr., to U.S.S. Sierra.

Ensigns J. A. Leumer and H. Leewy to U.S.S. Pastores under instruction.

Ensigns H. C. Ruf, K. E. Shetler, E. W. Wallace and R. J. Anderson det. duty ice king, to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.

Ensigns: J. L. Akins to U.S. Sub-Chaser No. 52; H. K. Jackson to U.S.S. Madawaska under instruction; F. E. Johnson to U.S.S. Mt. Vernon under instruction; E. A. Cushman to U.S.S. Niagara; H. G. Hirsch to U.S.S. Huron under instruction; B. L. Hinckley to U.S.S. Pocahontas; H. F. Newton to Naval Tr. Sta., San Francisco; R. Overton to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Ensigns (P.C.): B. E. Prall to duty under comdr. Trans. U.S. Fleet; P. A. Haas to duty Leviathan.

Ensigns (P.C.) A. L. Loomis, F. E. Mitchell, H. Boyer and E. M. Spencer to duty Compensation Board, Washington, D.C.

Gunr.: W. Garner, jr., to U.S.S. Colhoun as torp. off.; S. Sulbach to U.S.S. Pueblo; J. H. Aigner to conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-27 and on board when commd.

Mach. W. J. Dragon to U.S.S. Siboney.

Pay Clerk A. W. Robbins to duty Rainbow.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 23—Lieut. Col. J. M. Balladay to M.B., Paris Island, S.C.

Capt. C. E. Murray to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. G. P. Nash to await action of Marine Retiring Board in his case.

Capt. B. T. Reidy and W. H. Price to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. D. B. Brewster, 1st Lieut. E. B. Irving, W. S. Rutledge, M. J. Finn, 2d Lieut. J. A. Stewart and B. D. Blocker honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. J. F. Driscoll appointed 2d lieut. (prov.) in Marine Corps Reg., ordered to inactive service.

Second Lieut. D. Spencer honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. C. E. Windram from Cuba to U.S.

Second Lieut. S. C. Grebe to Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla.

Pay Clerk H. J. Gerhard assigned duty M.B., Paris Island.

MAY 24—Capt. H. P. Nachtrieb and 1st Lieut. C. W. Brooks honorably discharged.

MAY 26—Lieut. Col. J. T. Battrick to Naval War College, Newport, R.I., for duty in attendance upon the course.

Major James T. Reid to M.B., St. Julien's Creek, Va.

Major C. B. Vogel to Caldwell, N.J., duty connection National Rifle Matches, 1919.

Major L. M. Whaley, Capt. B. J. Muller, G. W. Spotts, J. D. McLean and W. J. Clement from Haiti to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. D. Kenyon to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. R. C. Thaxton to Mar. Per. Off., New York.

Capt. W. J. Eddington to Mar. Det., Nav. Radio Sta., San Juan, P.R.

Capt. P. W. Jackson to U.S.S. North Dakota.

Capt. J. Reardon, A. E. LeBlanc and Mar. Gunr. R. P. Elmgren to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. B. W. Gally, 1st Lieut. T. E. Hewitt and P. R. Hockenberger from Santo Domingo to U.S.

Capt. A. W. Durrell to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. B. Dubel, Mar. Gunr. R. L. Lacy and J. S. McGrath to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. E. H. Lowenthal, 2d Lieut. L. C. Dickie, G. P. Schenk, H. T. Snider and U. D. Sandridge to 2d Brigade, Santo Domingo.

First Lieut. A. E. Sage to M.B., Quantico, Va.

First Lieut. W. F. McKittrick and C. E. Dalton dismissed.

First Lieut. K. F. Umler to Mar. Per. Off., New York.

First Lieut. L. B. Nourse to M.B., Quantico, Va.

First Lieut. O. D. McDaniels to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lieut. W. A. Roff to 2d Brigade, Santo Domingo.

Second Lieut. J. H. Layne assigned duty hqrs. M.C.

Second Lieut. W. A. Buckley to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. T. T. Murry honorably discharged.

Companies A and B, 12th Replacement Battalion, under command of Major Ross E. Rowell, detached M.B., Quantico, Va.; to duty overseas as marine replacements. Companies C and D, 12th Replacement Battalion, detached M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty overseas; will join Companies A and B at Hoboken, N.J. Following officers attached: Major Ross E. Rowell; Co. A, Capt. R. H. Stuart and 1st Lieut. H. G. Fortney; Co. B, Capt. C. P. Phelps and 1st Lieut. E. P. Simmons; Co. C, Capt. G. E. Hayes and 2d Lieut. W. Mas; Co. D, Capt. V. J. Fitzgerald and 1st Lieut. O. D. McDaniels.

MAY 27—Major E. H. Morse to Office J.A.G., Washington.

Capt. B. G. Jones to U.S.

Capt. J. F. Moriarity to Philippine Islands.

Capt. F. L. Kolb honorably discharged.

Capt. C. G. Thoma, P. S. Taylor, F. C. Eastin, jr., 1st Lieut. S. H. Bowles, J. Van Housen, J. H. Culnan and 2d Lieut. M. P. Lewis to Mar. Per. Off., New York, N.Y.

Capt. H. E. Wood, A.P.M. to Washington, D.C.

Capt. W. N. Pearson, 2d Lieut. L. W. Everett, B. Reaney and 1st Lieut. J. J. McClelland to Mar. Per. Off., New York.

First Lieut. J. J. Bogardus, C. E. Lee and 2d Lieut. C. E. Lee from Haiti to U.S.

First Lieut. H. J. Jesse and 2d Lieut. E. H. Ingalls to inactive service.

MAY 28—Major C. H. Wells, A. W. Jacobsen and 1st Lieut. C. A. Ingram to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. J. J. Burke orders of May 23, 1919, revoked.

Second Lieut. R. E. Smith to Mar. Per. Off., New York.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

MAY 26—Capt. W. J. Wheeler to Depot.

MAY 28—Mach. William W. DeWever, Androscegin, resignation accepted, effective June 30, 1919.

Camels meet your fondest cigarette fancies in so many new ways—

they are so unusual in flavor, so refreshing, so mellow-mild, yet so full-bodied—that you quickly realize their superior quality, and, become a Camel enthusiast!

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Tobacco Company
Winston-Salem, N. C.

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A.E.F. ARRIVED, COMING AND TO COME.

The following ships of the U.S. Navy, naval transports and merchant transports have arrived or are due at the ports indicated with the organizations named and on the dates given. The camps or forts to which these organizations have been assigned are necessarily omitted owing to the pressure of Congressional news. The names of the vessels marked *a* appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 24; those marked *b* on May 17:

Warships of the U.S. Navy—Arrived.

U.S.S. Mercy—*a* (hospital), at New York May 25.
U.S.S. Montana—*a*, at Boston May 26.
U.S.S. Huntington—*a*, at New York May 28.

Naval Transports and Merchant Transports—Arrived.

De Kalb—*b*; Zealandia—*b*, at Norfolk May 23.
Agamemnon—*a*; America—*a*; Santa Teresa—*a*; Radnor—*b*, at New York May 24.
Artemis—*b*, at Norfolk May 24.
Antigone—*b*; Montpelier—*b*, at Philadelphia May 24.
Virginia—*a*, at Newport News May 25.
Omaha—*b*, at New York May 25.
Touraine—*a*; Tiger—*a*; Princess Matoika—*a*; Tiger—*b*; Roma—*b*, at New York May 26.
Virginia—*a*, at Norfolk May 26.
U.S.S. North Carolina—*a*, at Boston May 27.
Edward Luckenbach—*a*; Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm—*a*; Europa—*b*; Santa Barbara, from Brest May 17. Sanitary Train—303d. Field Hospital—309th. Sanitary Train—Hqrs. 311th. Hqrs. 312th. Sanitary Train—Hqrs. Ambulance Co.—310th. 311th. 312th. Special Casual Co.—571st. 572d. 573d. Casual Co.—690th. 695th. at New York May 27. 44d Naval Transport and Merchant Transports—Sailed.
Freedom, from Brest May 25, due Newport News June 6.
War Risk—Detach. Military Police Co.—214th. 279th. Camp Hospital—9th. Special Casual Co.—4,952d, 4,953d, 4,954th, 4,955th, 4,956th, 4,957th, 4,958th, 4,959th. Casual Co.—875th, 881st.
Chicago, from Bordeaux May 25, due New York June 6. Field Art. (replacement regt.)—555th. Casual Co.—556th (Field Art. replacement regt.). 578th, 584th, 586th, 589th, 1,006th, 4,902d, 4,905th, 4,906th, 4,907th, 4,913th, 4,914th, 4,915th, 4,916th, 4,955th, 4,956th. Special Casual Co.—588th, 591st, 593d, 4,499th. Camp Hospital—14th. Supply Train—303d. detach. Inf.—309th Regt., detach.; 310th Regt., detach. Sanitary Train—303d, detach. Ord. detach. for duty.
Santa Paula—*a*; Henry R. Mallory—*a*; Cape May—*a*; Edward Luckenbach—*a*, at New York May 28.
Zepplin—*a*, at Newport News May 28.
Dakota—*a*, at Philadelphia May 28.
Main—*a*, at Norfolk May 28.
Saxonia—*a*; Julia Luckenbach—*a*; Pastores, from St. Nazaire. M.G. Batln.—337th. batln. hqrs., med. ord. detach., Cos. A, B; 339th. hqrs. detach., med. ord. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D. Ammunition Train—313th. train hqrs., hqrs. motor batln., hqrs. horse batln., ord. med. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G. Field Signal Batln.—313th. hqrs. detach., med. detach., Cos. A, B. Sales Commissary Unit—301st. Clothing Unit—307th. Base Hospital—54th. 60th. Engrs.—20th, 304th detach., at New York May 29.

Warships of the U.S. Navy—Sailed.

U.S.S. New Jersey, from Brest May 21, due New York June 8. M.G. Batln.—313th, less detach. officers; 314th, less detach. officers. Casual Co.—1st, 318th Inf. Special Casual Co.—872d.
U.S.S. Frederick, from Brest May 23, due New York June 3. 8th Army Corps—*a* detach. troop. Engrs.—33d Regt., med. detach., Cos. A, D. Sanitary Squad—4th. Hospital Unit—H. Veterinary Hospital—6th. Base Hospital—131st. Aero Sqdn.—25th. Casual Co.—4,943th (U.S.M.C.). Casual Co.—879th, detach.
St. Louis, from Brest May 23, due New York June 2. U.S.

Army Ambulance Service Sections—507th, 508th, 518th, 522d, 524th, 528th, 531st, 540th, 542d, 544th, 547th, 548th, 550th, 556th, 562d, 564th, 572d, 582d, 595th, 605th, 608th, 610th, 611th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th. Motor Transport Corps Service Park Units—312th, 313th, 316th. Casual Co.—879th.

Naval Transports and Merchant Transports—Sailed.

Nansmond, from Brest May 20, due Newport News June 1. Inf.—317th Regt., complete; 318th Regt., supply company, ord., med. detach.; Co. M, hqrs. 3d Batln. Train—305th. hqrs., ord. and hqrs. detach. 80th Div.—Postal detach. Engrs.—33d Regt., Cos. B, F. Field Art.—315th Regt., detach. Batteries E, F. Casual Co.—320th Inf., Cos. 1st, 2d; 317th Inf., detach. 3d Co. Special Casual Co.—868th, detach. 873d.
Finland, from Brest May 20, due Newport News May 31. Inf.—142d Regt., complete. Casual detach.—31th Inf., 1st, 2d. Mobile Ord. Repair Shop—111th. Mobile Vet. Section—116th.
Canandaigua, from Brest May 20, due Philadelphia May 31. Ammunition Train—305th, complete. Inf.—318th, Co. L. Casual Co.—Detach. 1st company, 318th Inf.
Graft Waldersee, from Brest May 20, due New York June 2. Inf.—142d Regt., 3d Batln. hqrs., med. detach., Cos. I, K, L, M; 319th Regt., complete. Engrs., Train—305th. Special Casual Co.—869th.
Mobile, from Brest May 20, due New York May 29. Brig. Gen. J. M. Brett, U.S.A., comdg. 160th Inf. Brig. Inf.—160th Brig. hqrs., vet. field unit; 320th Regt., complete. M.G. Batln.—315th, complete. Field Batln.—305th. 90th Div.—Military Police—Med. detach. Sales Commissary Unit—316th. Clothing Unit—315th. Special Casual Co.—868th.
Mercury, from St. Nazaire May 30, due Newport News May 31. Brig. Gen. William D. Beach, U.S.A., comdg. 176th Brig. Inf.—Hqrs. 176th Brig.; 351st Regt., hqrs. 1st, 2d, 3d Batlns., hqrs., med. ord. detach., supply, mach. gun, hqrs. companies, Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M. 88th Div.—Hqrs. detach., 15 officers. St. Nazaire convalescent detach.—224th, 225th. Sick or wounded—176.
Britannia, from Nouvelles May 21, due New York (date omitted). Engrs.—540th, service batln., complete. Special Casual Co.—4,900th, 4,918th, colored. Casual Co.—4,491st (U.S.M.C.).
Canonius, from St. Nazaire May 21, due Newport News June 3. Supply Train—313th, hqrs., med. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F. Inf.—353d, hqrs. 1st Batln., mach. gun company, Cos. A, B, C, D. Motor Transport Co.—707th. Special Casual Co.—1,105th (U.S.M.C.).
Pocahontas, from St. Nazaire May 21, due Newport News May 30. Major Gen. William Weigel, comdg. 88th Div. 80th Div.—Hqrs. 34 officers; hqrs. troop, show detach. Inf.—352d Regt., field and staff, 2d, 3d Batlns., hqrs. assn., med. ord. detach., supply hqrs. companies, Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, Train—313th, hqrs., hqrs., med. ord. detach., vet. field unit, mobile vet. section. Mobile Ord. Repair Shop—313th. St. Nazaire convalescent detach.—A, C, 226th. Sick or wounded—461.
Troy, from Brest May 22, due New York June 3. Inf.—141st Regt., Mobile Vet. Section—305th. Salvage Unit—312th. Clothing and Bath Unit—326th. Sales Commissary Unit—309th. 30th Div.—Mil. Police Co., less detach. Engrs.—305th. Engr. Train—111th. Casual Co.—878th.
Duca D'Angon, from Marseilles May 22, due New York about June 2. Brig. Gen. William K. Naylor, U.S.A. 9th Corps hqrs. Field Art.—140th Regt., complete. Train Hqrs.—116th, detach. Casual Co.—4,475th, 4,902d, 4,904th.
Koningsder Nederlanden, from St. Nazaire May 22, due Newport News June 3. San. Train—313th, hqrs. detach., detach. field vet. unit, camp infirmary, divisional med. supply unit, dental unit hqrs., ambulance section; Ambulance companies 349th, 350th, 351st, 352d; hqrs. field hospital section; field hospitals 349th, 350th, 351st, 352d. Engrs.—313th, detach.; 510th Regt., hqrs., med. detach., Cos. A, B, M.G. Batln.—338th, hqrs., med. ord. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D, Mil. Police Co.—86th, 275th.
Dirigo, from La Pallice Rochelle May 23, due New York June 8. Casual Co.—359d.
Pannonia, from Marseilles May 23, due New York June 5.

Signal Corps, Field Batln.—317th, hqrs., supply, med. detach., Cos. A, B, C. Transportation Corps—67th, 68th. Sanitary Squad—54th. Casual Co.—4,426th. Special Casual Co.—4,468th, 4,472d, 4,476th, 4,477th, 4,478th, 4,479th, 4,480th. Ancon, from Brest May 23, due Newport News June 4. Pioneer Inf.—801st, less detach. of officers, colored. Balloon Co.—1st. Special Casual Co. (colored)—874th.
Great Northern, from Brest May 23, due New York May 31. Brig. Gen. Arthur Johnson, U.S.A., traveling as casual. Engrs.—11th, less detach. officers. Sanitary Train—111th, hqrs., ambulance section, hqrs. ambulance companies 141st, 143d, 144th. Inf.—144th Regt., detach. Co. L.
Patricia, from Brest May 23, due New York June 4. Major Gen. William B. Smith, U.S.A., comdg. 36th Div.; Brig. Gen. Pegram Whitworth, U.S.A., comdg. 71st Inf. Brig. Inf.—71st Brig., hqrs.; 144th Regt., Co. M. Signal Corps, Field Batln.—111th, less detach. officers; 131st, less detach. officers; 132d, less detach. officers; 133d, less detach. officers. 36th Div.—Hqrs., hqrs. detach., hqrs. troop, postal detach., motor transport detach. Casual Co.—876th.
Louisville, from Brest May 23, due New York June 1. Photo Section—3d, 4th, 6th. Aero Sqdns.—22d, 28th, 24th, 100th, 213th. Mobile Hospital—7th. Evacuation Hospital—24th. Base Hospital—89th. Bakery Co.—337th. Engrs.—501st. Regt. Co. C. Ammunition Train—111th, Co. D. Casual Co.—879th, 1,021st.
La Lorraine, from Le Havre May 24, due New York about June 2. Special Casual Co.—4,977th. Casual Co.—5,451st. Supply Train—301st, Cos. A, E, F. Military Police Co.—249th.
Pretoria, from Brest May 24, due New York June 5. Brig. Gen. George H. Jamerson, U.S.A., comdg. 72d Inf. Brig. Inf.—72d Brig. hqrs.; 141st Regt., detach.; 144th Regt., complete, less Co. M, ord. detach.
Santa Ana, from Bordeaux May 24, due New York about June 5. Major Gen. James H. McKee, U.S.A., comdg. 78th Div. 78th Div.—Hqrs., hqrs. troop, postal detach. Engrs.—803d Regt., train, hqrs. and med. detach., Cos. A, B, E, F. Sanitary Train—303d, detach. 304th. 305th. 306th. 307th. 308th. 309th. 310th. 311th. 312th. 313th. 314th. 315th. 316th. 317th. 318th. 319th. 320th. 321st. 322nd. 323rd. 324th. 325th. 326th. 327th. 328th. 329th. 330th. 331st. 332nd. 333rd. 334th. 335th. 336th. 337th. 338th. 339th. 340th. 341st. 342nd. 343rd. 344th. 345th. 346th. 347th. 348th. 349th. 350th. 351st. 352nd. 353rd. 354th. 355th. 356th. 357th. 358th. 359th. 360th. 361st. 362nd. 363rd. 364th. 365th. 366th. 367th. 368th. 369th. 370th. 371st. 372nd. 373rd. 374th. 375th. 376th. 377th. 378th. 379th. 380th. 381st. 382nd. 383rd. 384th. 385th. 386th. 387th. 388th. 389th. 390th. 391st. 392nd. 393rd. 394th. 395th. 396th. 397th. 398th. 399th. 400th. 401st. 402nd. 403rd. 404th. 405th. 406th. 407th. 408th. 409th. 410th. 411th. 412th. 413th. 414th. 415th. 416th. 417th. 418th. 419th. 420th. 421st. 422nd. 423rd. 424th. 425th. 426th. 427th. 428th. 429th. 430th. 431st. 432nd. 433rd. 434th. 435th. 436th. 437th. 438th. 439th. 440th. 441st. 442nd. 443rd. 444th. 445th. 446th. 447th. 448th. 449th. 450th. 451st. 452nd. 453rd. 454th. 455th. 456th. 457th. 458th. 459th. 460th. 461st. 462nd. 463rd. 464th. 465th. 466th. 467th. 468th. 469th. 470th. 471st. 472nd. 473rd. 474th. 475th. 476th. 477th. 478th. 479th. 480th. 481st. 482nd. 483rd. 484th. 485th. 486th. 487th. 488th. 489th. 490th. 491st. 492nd. 493rd. 494th. 495th. 496th. 497th. 498th. 499th. 500th. 501st. 502nd. 503rd. 504th. 505th. 506th. 507th. 508th. 509th. 510th. 511th. 512th. 513th. 514th. 515th. 516th. 517th. 518th. 519th. 520th. 521st. 522nd. 523rd. 524th. 525th. 526th. 527th. 528th. 529th. 530th. 531st. 532nd. 533rd. 534th. 535th. 536th. 537th. 538th. 539th. 540th. 541st. 542nd. 543rd. 544th. 545th. 546th. 547th. 548th. 549th. 550th. 551st. 552nd. 553rd. 554th. 555th. 556th. 557th. 558th. 559th. 560th. 561st. 562nd. 563rd. 564th. 565th. 566th. 567th. 568th. 569th. 570th. 571st. 572nd. 573rd. 574th. 575th. 576th. 577th. 578th. 579th. 580th. 581st. 582nd. 583rd. 584th. 585th. 586th. 587th. 588th. 589th. 590th. 591st. 592nd. 593rd. 594th. 595th. 596th. 597th. 598th. 599th. 600th. 601st. 602nd. 603rd. 604th. 605th. 606th. 607th. 608th. 609th. 610th. 611th. 612th. 613th. 614th. 615th. 616th. 617th. 618th. 619th. 620th. 621st. 622nd. 623rd. 624th. 625th. 626th. 627th. 628th. 629th. 630th. 631st. 632nd. 633rd. 634th. 635th. 636th. 637th. 638th. 639th. 640th. 641st. 642nd. 643rd. 644th. 645th. 646th. 647th. 648th. 649th. 650th. 651st. 652nd. 653rd. 654th. 655th. 656th. 657th. 658th. 659th. 660th. 661st. 662nd. 663rd. 664th. 665th. 666th. 667th. 668th. 669th. 670th. 671st. 672nd. 673rd. 674th. 675th. 676th. 677th. 678th. 679th. 680th. 681st. 682nd. 683rd. 684th. 685th. 686th. 687th. 688th. 689th. 690th. 691st. 692nd. 693rd. 694th. 695th. 696th. 697th. 698th. 699th. 700th. 701st. 702nd. 703rd. 704th. 705th. 706th. 707th. 708th. 709th. 710th. 711th. 712th. 713th. 714th. 715th. 716th. 717th. 718th. 719th. 720th. 721st. 722nd. 723rd. 724th. 725th. 726th. 727th. 728th. 729th. 730th. 731st. 732nd. 733rd. 734th. 735th. 736th. 737th. 738th. 739th. 740th. 741st. 742nd. 743rd. 744th. 745th. 746th. 747th. 748th. 749th. 750th. 751st. 752nd. 753rd. 754th. 755th. 756th. 757th. 758th. 759th. 760th. 761st. 762nd. 763rd. 764th. 765th. 766th. 767th. 768th. 769th. 770th. 771st. 772nd. 773rd. 774th. 775th. 776th. 777th. 778th. 779th. 780th. 781st. 782nd. 783rd. 784th. 785th. 786th. 787th. 788th. 789th. 790th. 791st. 792nd. 793rd. 794th. 795th. 796th. 797th. 798th. 799th. 800th. 801st. 802nd. 803rd. 804th. 805th. 806th. 807th. 808th. 809th. 810th. 811th. 812th. 813th. 814th. 815th. 816th. 817th. 818th. 819th. 820th. 821st. 822nd. 823rd. 824th. 825th. 826th. 827th. 828th. 829th. 830th. 831st. 832nd. 833rd. 834th. 835th. 836th. 837th. 838th. 839th. 840th. 841st. 842nd. 843rd. 844th. 845th. 846th. 847th. 848th. 849th. 850th. 851st. 852nd. 853rd. 854th. 855th. 856th. 857th. 858th. 859th. 860th. 861st. 862nd. 863rd. 864th. 865th. 866th. 867th. 868th. 869th. 870th. 871st. 872nd. 873rd. 874th. 875th. 876th. 877th. 878th. 879th. 880th. 881st. 882nd. 883rd. 884th. 885th. 886th. 887th. 888th. 889th. 890th. 891st. 892nd. 893rd. 894th. 895th. 896th. 897th. 898th. 899th. 900th. 901st. 902nd. 903rd. 904th. 905th. 906th. 907th. 908th. 909th. 910th. 911th. 912th. 913th. 914th. 915th. 916th. 917th. 918th. 919th. 920th. 921st. 922nd. 923rd. 924th. 925th. 926th. 927th. 928th. 929th. 930th. 931st. 932nd. 933rd. 934th. 935th. 936th. 937th. 938th. 939th. 940th. 941st. 942nd. 943rd. 944th. 945th. 946th. 947th. 948th. 949th. 950th. 951st. 952nd. 953rd. 954th. 955th. 956th. 957th. 958th. 959th. 960th. 961st. 962nd. 963rd. 964th. 965th. 966th. 967th. 968th. 969th. 970th. 971st. 972nd. 973rd. 974th. 975th. 976th. 977th. 978th. 979th. 980th. 981st. 982nd. 983rd. 984th. 985th. 986th. 987th. 988th. 989th. 990th. 991st. 992nd. 993rd. 994th. 995th. 996th. 997th. 998th. 999th. 1000th.

Assigned to Early Convoy.

The War Department announces that the following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

Engrs.—20th Regt., 36th Co.; 109th Regt., hqrs., Cos. B, D, E, F, med. detach.; 309th Regt., Cos. B, C; 521st Regt., hqrs., med. detach., Cos. A, B.
Air Service Mechanics—2d Regt., 2d Co.
Transportation Corps—143d Co.
Sales Commissary Unit—23d.
Bakery Co.—347th.
Base Hospital—107th.
The following organizations of the 7th Corps:
Hqrs., hqrs. troop and detach.
Supply Train—413th.
Sanitary Train—7th Corps.
Engrs.—316th Regt., 521st Regt., Co. C; 602d Regt.
Engr. Trains—310th, 602d.
Signal Corps, Field Batln.—326th.
Telegraph Batln.—55th.
Veterinary Hospitals—14th, 21st.
Aero Sqdn.—40th, 46th.
Supply Train—301st, Co. D.
Service Batln.—313th Regt., Cos. A, B, C.
Park Unit—316th.
The following organizations of the 6th Division:
Veterinary Hospital—4th.
Base Hospital—208th.
Air Service Mechanics—1st Regt., 4th Batln. hqrs. detach., hqrs. company, Cos. 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th; 2d Regt., 10th, 19th Cos.
Base Hospital—20th.
Butchery Co.—305th, 307th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 317th.
Military Police Co.—217th, 249th.
Wagon Co.—100th.
Motor Supply Train—301st, Co. B.
Aero Sqdn.—105th, 170th, 375th, 805th.
Mobile Veterinary Hospital—4th Corps.
Evacuation Hospital—10th.
Train Hqrs.—308th and military police.
Also the following organizations:
Veterinary Hospital—6th.
Engrs. Service Batln.—522d, Co. B; 542d, Co. C.
Mobile Hospital—11th.
Air Service Mechanics—4th Regt., 8th, 10th, 16th Cos.
Evacuation Ambulance Co.—1st.
Service Batln.—319th, Co. A detach.; 341st, Co. B detach.
Also the following organizations:
Aero Sqdn.—9th, 73d, 643d, 645th, 875th, 1,104th.
Signal Corps, Photo Sections—3d, 10th, 11th, 12th.
Balloon Co.—2d, 13th, 25th.
Base Hospitals—108th.
Sanitary Squad—76th.
Hospital Trains—38th, 52d, 56th.
Engrs. Service Batln.—515th, Co. B; 525th, Co. D.
Service Batln.—347th, hqrs. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D; 513th, Co. C, D; 520th, hqrs., Co. A.
Engrs. Service Co.—5th.
Military Police Co.—215th, 245th.
Field Hospital—333d.
Evacuation Ambulance Co.—72d.
Depot Service Co.—19th.
Air Service Mechanics—2d Regt., 9th Co.
Engrs.—20th Regt., 12th Batln., ord. hqrs. detach.; 23d Regt., Cos. D, E, F, med. detach.; 28th Regt., hqrs., Cos. B, D.
Engrs. Service Batln.—526th, Co. A; 534th, Cos. C, D; 537th, Cos. B, C, D and hqrs.; 539th, complete.
Engrs. Service Co.—20th, 23d.
Mobile Surgical Unit—12th.
Mobile Field Laboratory—215th.
Mobile Veterinary Section—315th.
Mobile Laundry Co.—56th.
Salvage Squad—314th.
Laundry Co.—504th, 508th.
Camp Hospital—8th.
Clothing and Bath Unit—336th.

The War Department announced May 24 that the destination of the merchant transport *Dakotan*, which sailed from Brest May 16 for New York had been changed to Philadelphia, to arrive May 27. She arrived there on May 28.

The War Department announced the following correction of troops assigned to early convoy and announced on May 20:

Service Batln. 305th, Co. D, should read Service Batln. 413th, Co. D.
Hqrs. Motor 12th, should read Hqrs. Motor Command 12th.

U.S. Army Ambulance Service Sections 524, 528, 533, 544, 556, 615, 616, 617, 618, 620, 612, 504 should read 524, 528, 531, 544, 556, 615, 616, 617, 618, 620, 622, 504.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Calif., May 23, 1919.

Mrs. Fullam, wife of Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, entertained at her home in Coronado on Friday in honor of Frederick Wards, the tragedian, and Mrs. Wards. Mrs. E. Fraeger, wife of Lieutenant Fraeger, U.S.N., attracted to the public works office in this city, has left for Brooklyn, N.Y., to visit her parents. She was accompanied by her little daughter, Mary.

Mrs. Dana H. Crisay, wife of Major Crisay, was hostess for an auto party of Service women who went to Los Angeles

Saturday to attend the "flying frolic" of the Aviation Section, held in that city. The party included Mrs. Henry H. Arnold, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Albert Smith and Mrs. Clinton Howard, whose husbands flew from North Island to Los Angeles, with the exception of Major Howard, who is at present stationed at West Point, Miss. They stopped at the Alexandria, and there had a jolly dinner party of ten covers.

A farewell dinner was given Wednesday to the officers of the camp supply depot at Camp Kearny by the enlisted personnel of the depot. The miscellaneous detachment, commanded by Lieut. Newton Mattis, and Salvage Company No. 1, commanded by Lieut. Stacy W. Ayers, leave for duty at Camp Lewis, Wash.

Lieut. David Duncan, Jr., U.S.A., stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco, was honored by a dinner Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin Bancroft. The latter is the sister of Lieutenant Duncan, who has just returned with the 27th Infantry from Siberia, where he has been for nine months. Mrs. George D. Holland, wife of Major Holland, of Fort Rosecrans, gave an informal tea recently for her guest, Miss Aurelia Donovan, of San Francisco.

REUNION OF WEST POINT ALUMNI.

The reunion of West Point alumni this year promises to be one of the best on record. A number of classes have signified their intention to hold reunions and are expecting record attendances. Chief among these are the classes of '65, '67, '69, '79, '84, '89, '99 and 1914. Still others are expected to join as soon as they can round up their scattered members. In addition, many individual names have been submitted which indicates that the total gathering will be considerable. Interesting features recently added to the schedule are a horse show on the afternoon of June 9 and the Lawton Memorial Chimes dedication at ten a.m., June 10. In lieu of an outdoor meet, Col. H. J. Koehler has substituted an exhibition military gymnastic drill, using his new mass command.

A list of accommodations available in the vicinity of the Military Academy has been prepared, and may be had upon application to the Personnel Adjutant, U.S.M.A. Those desiring reservations are requested to make their applications early in order to secure them. For further information and particulars address Major A. E. Potts, Personnel Adjutant, United States Military Academy.

APPOINTMENTS TO MILITARY ACADEMY.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following list of candidates authorized to submit certificates for admission to West Point July 10, 1919:

Georgia—2d Dist., Samuel B. Spence, Camilla; 8d Dist., Thomas F. Carter, Jr., Richland.
Maine—Senator Fernald, Edward Brooks Eldridge, Eastport.
Michigan—11th Dist., Einer Gjelsteen, 719 Baker Ave., Menominee.
Missouri—15th Dist., W. Harold Hatler, Neosho.
New York—30th Dist., Maurice J. Maan, Amsterdam.
South Carolina—5th Dist., Harry M. Roper, McColl.
Tennessee—Senator Shields, Abner Judson, McGehee, Jr., Jackson; John Roper Burnett, Jefferson City; Senator McKeller, John Percy Humphrey, Falls Building, Memphis.
Texas—7th Dist., William Alexander Montgomery, 1622 Avenue L, Galveston; 8th Dist., J. Lewis Thompson, Jr., 201 Gulf Blvd., Houston; 17th Dist., L. L. Armour, Eden.
Utah—Senator King, Shirley M. Barnes, Kayville; 1st Dist., Thomas Gordon Miller, 3242 Washington Ave., Ogden.
Virginia—7th Dist., Ernest Edward Reardon, Winchester.
Honor Schools—St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y.; Norman Capen, Dan Chandler, William D. F. Schas, Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.; Murray B. Orndall, Donald J. Gillam, Robert A. Ross, New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N.M.; Emmett A. Catlin, Richard M. Harrison.

The following additional candidates have been authorized to submit certificates for admission:

Hill Reynolds, Lake Village, Ark.; John G. Bohlinger, Little Rock, Ark.; Rinald Van Brunt, Tallahassee, Fla.; Stanley Funk, Manchester, Ill.; Gerald G. Gibbs, South Portland, Me.; Felix Marcinsky, Baltimore, Md.; Sheller L. Steinwender, St. Louis, Mo.; John S. Morton, Jr., Smithville, Mo.; Will W. White, Lewiston, Mont.; George Augustine Parker, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Carroll W. Ford, Casnovia, N.Y.; Henry A. Ryan, Steubenville, Ohio; Charles Ross Gensle, Indiana, Pa.; Joe O. McMahon, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Oliver S. Collins, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; Thomas M. Kilgore, Tiffin, Ohio; Rochester F. McElowney, Lexington, Ky.; Carlton Oscar Stewart, Booneville, Mo.; George Herbert Winchell, Booneville, Mo.

CADETSHIP VACANCIES, U.S.M.A.


The War Department authorizes publication of the following list of cadetships at the U.S. Military Academy for the appointment of one candidate who can submit a satisfactory certificate by June 25, 1919, for entrance to the Academy on July 10, 1919. An asterisk (*) indicates two cadetships. The law requires that each person appointed to the Military Academy shall be an actual resident of the state, district, or territory from which he purports to be appointed:

Alabama—Senator Underwood, 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, 9th* and 10th districts.
Arizona—Senator Smith.
Arkansas—Senator Kirby, 1st, 2d,* 5th and 6th districts.
California—3d, 4th, 7th* and 10th districts.
Colorado—Senator Phipps, 1st and 4th* districts.
Connecticut—2d, 3d and 5th districts.
Delaware—Senator Ball and Representative Layton.
District of Columbia—Commissioners.
Florida—Senator Fletcher, 2d and 3d districts.
Georgia—Senator Harris,* Senator Smith, 1st,* 2d, 3d,* 4th,* 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th and 12th districts.
Idaho—Senator Nugent and 1st district.
Illinois—Senator McCormick, 2d, 3d,* 5th,* 8th,* 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 23d, 24th, 25th districts, and Representative Yates.
Indiana—Senator New, Senator Watson, 1st,* 5th, 6th,* 8th, 10th* and 12th districts.
Iowa—Senator Cummins, 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 8th, 9th* and 11th districts.
Kansas—Senator Curtis, 3d,* 5th and 6th districts.
Kentucky—Senator Beckham, 2d, 6th, 7th,* 8th, 10th* and 11th districts.
Louisiana—Senator Ransdell, 1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, 5th and 7th districts.
Maine—Senator Hale, Senator Fernald, 1st, 2d and 3d districts.
Maryland—Senator Smith,* 3d, 4th, 5th* and 6th districts.
Massachusetts—3d, 4th, 5th, 10th and 16th districts.
Michigan—Senator Townsend, 1st, 2d,* 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th, 11th* and 12th* districts.
Minnesota—1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th and 10th districts.
Mississippi—Senator Harrison,* 2d,* 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th* and 8th districts.
Missouri—Senator Spencer, Senator Reed, 1st,* 2d,* 3d, 6th,* 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th,* 15th and 16th districts.
Montana—Senator Walsh, 1st and 2d districts.
Nebraska—Senator Norris,* 1st, 2d, 3d and 6th districts.
Nevada—Senator Pittman and Representative Evans.
New Hampshire—Senator Moses.
New Jersey—1st, 4th, 6th,* 7th, 8th, 9th and 12th districts.
New Mexico—Senator Fall.*
New York—3d,* 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th,* 13th,* 15th,* 16th,

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STETSON AGENCIES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

18th,* 19th,* 21st, 22d, 23d,* 30th, 31st,* 32d,* 33d, 35th,* 38th,* 40th,* 41st and 42d districts.
North Carolina—Senator Overman, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th,* 9th* and 10th* districts.
North Dakota—Senator McCumber, Senator Gronna and 2d district.
Ohio—2d, 4th, 5th, 6th,* 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th,* 16th, 18th, 20th and 21st* districts.
Oklahoma—1st, 2d,* 3d,* 4th,* 7th* and 8th districts.
Oregon—Senator Chamberlain, Senator McNary and 2d* district.
Pennsylvania—Senator Penrose, 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th,* 12th,* 16th,* 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 27th,* 28th, 31st, 32d districts, and Representatives Crago, Burke, Walters* and Garland.
Rico—Davila.
Rhode Island—2d* and 3d districts.
South Carolina—1st, 2d and 6th* districts.
South Dakota—Senator Johnson, Senator Sterling and 3d* district.
Tennessee—Senator McKellar,* Senator Shields,* 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th,* 8th and 9th districts.
Texas—Senator Culberson, 3d,* 3d,* 4th,* 5th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 15th,* 16th,* 17th* and 18th districts.
Utah—Senator King, 1st* and 2d districts.
Vermont—1st and 2d districts.
Virginia—Senator Swanson, 2d,* 4th,* 5th, 7th and 8th districts.
Washington—1st and 2d districts.
West Virginia—Senator Sutherland, Senator Elkins, 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th districts.
Wisconsin—Senator Lenroot, 1st, 3d,* 4th, 5th and 10th districts.
Wyoming—Senator Warren and Representative Mondell.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 28, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. Timberlake had dinner on Saturday for Mrs. E. Wrenne Timberlake, Miss Evelyn Byrd Robinson, Lieutenants Snodgrass and McLean. Col. Everard Hatch is spending a few days as the guest of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Hatch. Major and Mrs. Englehart are enjoying their new Hupmobile car; Major and Mrs. Crawford have just bought a Maxwell. The woods and country are looking their best and the large motoring colony have much pleasure in long drives. Col. and Mrs. Meacham motored up with a party for the baseball game on Saturday.

Col. and Mrs. Wilcox entertained on Sunday with a despedida tea for Col. and Mrs. Bull, who will shortly bid good-bye to the post. About sixty guests were asked to the party. Tea was poured by Mrs. Ganoce and Miss Tillman served fruit punch. Mrs. Fieberger and Mrs. Carter assisted in the serving. Col. Oliver Dickinson was the over-Sunday guest of Col. and Mrs. Carter, stopping on his way to the port of embarkation, whence he expects to sail soon for France. Major and Mrs. A. B. Conard were guests of Major and Mrs. Hobbs for a few days. Major Conard was on duty here a few years ago. Mrs. Rodney Smith spent a few days in New York recently. Mrs. Asensio, with Gabriel and Dolores, returned on Tuesday from a week's visit in Washington with Col. and Mrs. Techappat.

Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown had dinner before the hop on Friday for Mrs. Brown, Mr. Miss Winn, Major Nelson, Teale, Hibbs, Captains Lyle and Walbach, Mr. E. F. Jarvey has left for his home at Charleston, S.C., after spending a few days with his daughter, Mrs. E. R. Stuart. Colonel Hatch, Colonel Ivens Jones and Captain Lyle are among those who have recently sailed for a tour of duty in Europe.

Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown's guests at dinner at the club on Saturday were Miss Katherine Winn, Miss Mary Curman,

Mr. Stanley Winn, Major Hibbs and Captain Lyle. Col. Wirt Robinson entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Tillman. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, Miss Evelyn Byrd Robinson, Mrs. Henderson and Major Potts. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Proctor at dinner on Friday.

Major and Mrs. Greene had some guests at tea on Friday for Mrs. Greene's parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Lesliehan. Mrs. Ganoce spent a few days last week the guest of Mrs. C. A. Meals at Springfield, Mass. Col. and Mrs. Beverly Dunn motored up on Saturday and took Major and Mrs. Walter K. Dunn back to New York for a week-end visit.

Mrs. Meals, wife of Col. C. A. Meals, of the A.E.F., was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Ganoce, as was also Miss Holbrook, of Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Ganoce entertained for Mrs. Meals and Miss Holbrook with a couple of tables of bridge on Friday afternoon. Miss Keith, of New York, was the week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Dunn, who had dinner on Friday for Miss Keith, Majors Crane and Nelson and Captain Rafferty.

Mr. and Mrs. Harmon, with their little granddaughter, Mary Beirne Jones, have come to spend the summer with Major Junius Jones. Lieut. Wesson Jervey and Roy Hardin, of the Class of Student Officers, were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger at dinner on Sunday. Mrs. J. K. Brown spent several days last week at Riverdale, N.Y., with Mrs. John Winn, wife of General Winn, A.E.F. On Friday Mrs. Brown and Miss Katherine Winn motored up from New York with Major Hibbs. Mrs. Walbach and Captain Walbach had friends motor up from New York for the week-end. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Coffin, Miss Coffin, Mrs. J. K. Butler and Miss Butler.

Miss Eleanor Williams was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Carter. Miss Pauline Bradford, of Portsmouth, N.H., and Miss Marguerite Scott, of West Haverstraw, were week-end guests of Major and Mrs. Hanna. Mrs. Miner and little son, Allison, spent a day or two at the hotel last week. Colonel Miner has just left for service abroad.

Two polo teams, made up of Army officers stationed here, played the first game of a new cup series on May 26, and the West Point Reds won from the Yellows by a score of 7-4 goals to 4-1. Lieutenant Jadwin, of the Reds, scoring four goals. The makeup of the Red team included Lieut. C. O. Jadwin, Majors Willis D. Crittenden, Dwight F. Johns and Carlos Brewer. The Yellows included Majors Thomas H. Rees, Jr., T. K. Brown, Alfred B. Johnson and J. K. Tully. Lieut. Col. Lewis Brown, Jr., acted as timekeeper and Capt. John W. Rafferty was the scorer. In addition to the top score made by Lieutenant Jadwin, Major Brewer made three goals for the Reds, Major Tully three, Major Johns two, and Majors Crittenden and Brown one each.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

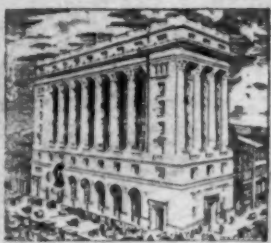
Annapolis, Md., May 28, 1919.

Rear Admiral Guy Burrage, U.S.N., was the week-end visitor of Rear Admiral A. H. Seales and Mrs. Seales. Prof. E. H. Rawson, U.S.N., was the week-end guest of Chaplain H. H. Clark, U.S.N., and Mrs. Clark. Capt. Louis M. Nulton, U.S.N., paid a flying visit to Annapolis on Saturday. Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N., and Capt. Frank W. Bartlett, U.S.N., were here on Saturday.

The U.S.S. Illinois, Capt. William N. Jeffers, U.S.N., arrived in the Annapolis roads this morning. At eight o'clock the Illinois gave a salute of great gun, and the Academy battery returned it. Captain Jeffers is not only a graduate of the Naval Academy himself, but he is the grandson of Captain Jeffers, who was one of the members of the First Class that ever graduated at the Naval Academy. He may well be called an Annapolitan, his mother being Mrs. Anna B. Jeffers, for a

(Continued on page 1376.)

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Naval Academy—Continued from page 1375.)

number of years the librarian of the Maryland State Library at Annapolis.

Mrs. A. S. Wadsworth, wife of Commander Wadsworth, entertained May 27 at her residence, 35 Uphur row, Naval Academy. Mrs. Lesley B. Anderson, wife of Lieutenant Commander Anderson, with whom the Navy dancing class had its inception, has been presented with a handsome silver vase by the class. Mrs. Ralph E. Root, wife of Professor Root, Naval Academy, entertained at a card party on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Noble, wife of Lieut. Charles Noble, U.S.N., who left here to join her husband last week at Old Point Comfort, was one of the passengers on the steamer Virginia that caught on fire on its way to Hampton Roads. She was rescued.

Ensign William G. Sullivan, U.S.N., spent the week-end with his father, Justice John R. Sullivan. Mrs. Smith, of Oklahoma, mother of Midshipman Smith, of the First Class, and her father, Mr. Blockby, are here for June week. Mrs. Sampson, of Illinois, is here visiting her son, Midshipman Sampson, of the First Class.

Midn. Jonas H. Ingram, captain and halfback of the football team and stroke of one of the best crews the Academy has ever had, has been awarded the double honor of being awarded the sword given by the Navy Athletic Association to the best athlete of the year, and of having his name engraved on the Thompson Trophy Cup as the midshipman who has done the most during the year by his personal work and example to promote athletics. Only five times before has this double honor been won, though the awards have been made since 1895. Back in 1907 Ingram's brother, Jonas H. Ingram, was the winner of the sword, but did not have his name on the cup. Jonas Ingram and the late Homer L. Ingram, both brothers of William, played on the football team and rowed on the crew, as did their younger brother. The present Ingram is also president of his class and the highest ranking midshipman officer.

The First Class had its annual joyous snake dance May 27. At 3:30 p.m. the 500 happy midshipmen who constitute the graduating class assembled on the plaza in front of Bancroft Hall, and with the Naval Academy band marched from thence to Maryland avenue and reversing back to the old band stand and thence to the statue of Tecumseh, the "god of 2.5." All were in lock-step and added to the display by the contortions of the ancient custom of the American aborigines. The parade was accompanied by one tune from the band, "Ain't I Got to Get Out of the Wilderness?" and by one monotonous tone, but sung in merry style by the midshipmen, "no more river—no more rivers to cross." The class had in the morning finished "math," their last examination of the academic course. Around the statue of the famous Indian chief the midshipmen formed a circle and showered the statue with a snow-storm of white caps taken from their own heads. A few minutes at this and then three cheers in succession were given to the class of 1921, and then to 1922. Then the procession broke up.

Members of the class of 1907, Naval Academy, gave a dinner in Baltimore on Saturday night.

The summer practice cruise of the lower classes of midshipmen will extend as far south as the Canal Zone, and north to Provincetown, Mass., according to the itinerary of the squadron of warships, announced by Rear Admiral Scales, Superintendent of the Naval Academy. The ships upon which the midshipmen will cruise are the Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Maine and Wisconsin. Stops will be made at Guantanamo, St. Thomas, Colon, New York, Provincetown and Hampton Roads, in the order named. The cruise begins June 9 and ends Aug. 28. The senior class will cruise aboard vessels of the Atlantic Fleet.

The Naval Academy defeated Rutgers in tennis Saturday by taking four strings of singles, winning one in doubles and leading in the other when the contest was called by rain.

The nine of the Marine Training School of Quantico defeated the midshipmen here Saturday by 6 to 2, the Naval Academy team playing a game which was far from encouraging in view of its coming contest against the Military Academy May 31. R. D. Baker started on the slab but was wild, and gave way before the inning was up to L. S. Baker, who pitched well except in the sixth. The midshipmen played a clever game in the field, but failed to hit Groom.

The midshipmen and St. John's played ball Monday afternoon on the St. John's diamond, the game resulting St. John's, 4; Navy, 10. The game was played on foreign ground and in the presence of unsympathetic howling rooters so as to help nerve the Navy line for similar conditions at West Point on Saturday.

STATE TROOPS.

Col. Walter Jeffreys Carlin, of the 2d Field Artillery, has been commissioned by Governor Smith, of New York, a colonel of Infantry and assigned to command the 47th Infantry, N.Y. Guard. Colonel Carlin started his military career in 1899, when he enlisted in Co. C, 2d Regiment, N.G.N.Y. He was appointed first lieutenant in the 47th Regiment in 1906, later being made major and inspector general of the 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., serving under Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy.

REORGANIZATION OF NEW YORK GUARD.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York Guard, has taken an important step towards the reorganization of the force, looking to its future federalization. He has selected for command in a number of organizations five excellent officers, who have proved their efficiency on the battle line in France and Belgium, and who will be of the utmost value in the National Guard. The officers selected, who have all served in the 27th Division, U.S.A., have been assigned as follows: To the 1st Cavalry—Col. Mortimer D. Bryant, formerly commander of the 106th M.G.B., and who is also division machine

gun officer, and who was later in command of the 107th Infantry.

To Squadron A Cavalry—Major Hillyer Eggleston served as a captain in the 105th and 106th M.G.B.

To 1st Field Artillery—Col. John T. Delaney, formerly of 104th Field Artillery, and 2d Field Artillery, and Col. DeWitt C. Weld, of the former 105th Field Artillery.

To 2d Infantry—Col. Ransome H. Gillett, who served as major in 106th Infantry.

To 3d Infantry—Col. Edgar S. Jennings, of Auburn, who headed the 108th Infantry in all the actions of the 27th Division in Belgium and France.

To 7th Infantry—Col. Wade Hampton Hayes, who entered the U.S. Service as a captain, 107th Infantry, and received his two promotions in the regiment. After completing a course at the Army General Staff College in France, he was detailed for duty at General Headquarters, A.E.F.

General O'Ryan desires to obtain the services of all former officers with overseas experience. Upon entry into the state service, by making application to be placed on the reserve list they will be assigned to existing vacancies according to arms of the service or else attached as extra officers for purposes of training and instruction.

It is contemplated that the re-entry into state service of the highly trained and disciplined officers and soldiers under their former commanders will result in a rapid attainment of efficiency in the New York Guard, leading to their early recognition as qualified units by the War Department.

13TH NEW YORK—COL. C. W. SMITH.

Brig. Gen. James Robb, commanding the 2d Brigade, New York Guard, reviewed the 13th Coast Artillery, in command of Col. C. W. Smith, in its army in Brooklyn on May 31. The review was arranged by Colonel Smith in aid of the Salvation Army fund, and the event netted approximately some \$2,500 to that worthy organization.

The review also marked the silver anniversary of the holding of a commission in the Guard of the state by Colonel Smith, and was the thirty-sixth anniversary of his enlistment. At a dinner following the military program Colonel Smith was presented with a silver loving cup by his fellow-officers, and he was also presented with a set of engraved resolutions, which bore fac-similes of the signatures of all the officers of the command.

One of the most interesting events of the evening was the making of doughnuts on the armory floor by the Misses McIntyre, who had served for fourteen months on the battlefields of Europe. The doughnuts were very quickly bought up. Colonel Smith received a very complimentary letter from Evangeline Booth, of the Salvation Army, praising the generosity of the 13th in helping the Salvation Army drive.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The officers of the 1st Brigade, Pa. Reserve Militia, Brig. Gen. C. T. Cresswell commanding, will assemble at Mt. Gretna on June 9 for instruction to June 13, inclusive. The camp will be conducted in accordance with U.S. Army Regulations for a Battalion Camp. This will apply to all functions and the courtesy and discipline as required by said regulations will be exacted.

Each officer as far as possible will be given an opportunity to command, and where it is necessary classes will be formed by commanding officers of units, so that those having no previous instruction or practice in any particular branch can be properly instructed.

The Medical Department will be prepared to furnish instructors in first aid where called for in the schedule. It will not be considered sufficient to give a lecture. Each officer must acquire sufficient knowledge (first to apply a tourniquet, (second to apply or improvise a splint for a broken limb, (third) remedies for sun-stroke or heat exhaustion, and (fourth) to resuscitate a drowning man.

The schedule of instruction for officers will include the following: Physical instruction, including bayonet work; close-order drill; extended order, with signals; field service, patrols; first aid; map reading; target designation; assembly for discussions by regiments; field service orders; patrols, advance guard, rear guard; first aid, tactical walks, and assembly by brigade for discussions.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

DOUGLASS—Born at Charleston, W.Va., May 1, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Douglass (P.C.), U.S.N., a son, James Russell Douglass.

FAY—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Rush S. Fay, U.S.N., a son, Francis Anderson Fay.

HUNTLEY—Born at New York city, May 27, 1919, to the wife of Col. Harold W. Huntley, Field Art., U.S.A., a son.

McQUARTERS—Born at Washington, D.C., May 17, 1919, a daughter to Lieut. F. G. McQuarters, U.S.A., and Mrs. McQuarters.

RICE—Born May 16, 1919, to the wife of Major Martin R. Rice, U.S.A., a daughter, Helga Louise Rice.

SMITH—Born at New Haven, Conn., April 22, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Smith, U.S.N., a son, Harold Travis Smith, Jr.

MARRIED.

DYER—PARODI—At Middletown, Conn., May 19, 1919, Lieut. Robert Allan Dyer, U.S.N., and Miss Olga Clemence Parodi.

MEACHAM—CAMPBELL—At New York city May 24, 1919, Capt. L. B. Meacham, U.S.A., and Miss Adele Campbell.

NEESER—BELIN—At Sainte Clotilde, Paris, May 15, 1919, Lieut. Robert W. Neeser, U.S.A., and Miss Susanne Belin, daughter of Gen. Emilie Belin.

VOORHIES—LOWE—At Joplin, Mo., May 17, 1919, Capt. Hugh G. Voorhies, Dental Corps, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Ruby D. Lowe.

WYANT—SCHLICHT—At Bellevue, Ohio, May 24, 1919, Capt. Lawrence Byron Wyant, U.S. Cav., and Miss Cora Louise Schlicht.

DIED.

GARDNER—Died at Suffern, N.Y., May 28, 1919, Lieut. Col. Asa Bird Gardner, U.S.A., retired.

JONES—Died at Morgantown, W.Va., May 20, 1919, Rev. S. Ernest Jones, father of Mrs. William H. Menner, wife of Colonel Monroe, Coast Art., U.S.A.

LEWIS—Died at Washington, D.C., May 7, 1919, Mrs. Mary Ann Lewis, mother of Col. Evan E. Lewis, U.S.A.

LOWE—Died at St. Louis, Mo., May 10, 1919, Mrs. W. W. Lowe, widow of Brigadier General Lowe, U.S.A.

MEANS—Died at Camp Sherman, Ohio, May 19, 1919, Capt. James A. Means, 40th U.S. Inf.

PURMAN—Died at Hollywood, Calif., recently, Judge A. A. Purman, father of Mrs. J. A. McAlister, wife of Lieutenant Colonel McAlister, Dental Corps, U.S.A.

SWORE—Died at Berkeley, Calif., Jan. 20, 1919, Lieut. Col. Thomas Swore, U.S.A., retired.

TIGNOR—Died at Wicomico Church, Va., May 21, 1919, Mrs. Josephine E. Tignor, mother of Col. E. P. Tignor, U.S.A.

WETMORE—Died at Atlantic City, N.J., March 24, 1919, William Boorum Wetmore, class of 1874, U.S.M.A., and formerly a Lieutenant of Cavalry, U.S.A., and a major in the N.G.N.Y.

LES ENFANTS DE LOCHRIST-HENNEBONT.

Sergeant LeSquer, of the French army, who, as has been noted in these columns, is a director of the society "Les Enfants de Lochrist-Hennebont," which is desirous of establishing a firing range at that town, makes further appeal to American friends to aid in carrying forward the project. His address is Lochrist-Hennebont,

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Morbihan, France. He writes that he desires to name the firing range in honor of General Pershing, if there are sufficient donations from American friends to carry the proposal through with the Board of Directors. Gifts from French donors have been generous, but additional funds are still needed.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1373.)

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers May 21, 1919.

Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson to Nav. War College, Newport, R.I., and on staff of Nav. War College.

Comdr. O. E. McKay to command Torcon.

Lieut. Comdr. N. H. White, jr., to command Nav. Air Sta., N.O. Base, Hampton Roads, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) A. E. Beddee to 3d N.D.

Lieuts.: A. I. Seaman to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Ingram and as engr. off. when commd.; D. B. Vassie to Naval Gun Factory, navy yard, Washington, D.C.; A. H. Cummings to Naval Armor and Projectile Plant, Charleston, W.Va.; F. Howland to Base 18; T. L. Burgess to Torcon; F. Schofield to Base 20; R. E. Allen to Patuxent; E. P. Lord to Nav. Port Office, Rotterdam.

Lieut.: W. F. Newton reported harn. London, assigned to duty aid on staff force comdt. attached U.S.S. Chattanooga; E. J. Topp to U.S.S. Seneca; I. Washburn, R.S. at New York, to duty under comdt. off. R.S. at New York; M. J. Hageman to duty George Washington; F. Bruce died on U.S.S. Bobolink May 14, 1919.

Lieut. (M.C.): R. B. Anderson, jr., to duty Oriaba; C. C. Randall to duty Santa Barbara; H. L. Franklin to staff base for further orders; J. A. Mangiaracina to U.S.S. Georgia; A. W. Erickson to duty Manchuria; M. L. Pratt to duty Nav. Hosp. Cape May, N.J.; W. F. Kennedy to U.S.S. Koonland; W. I. Kimer to U.S.S. Alabama; R. L. McMahon to 3d N.D.; J. P. Gilmer to duty Proteus.

Lieuts. (M.C.): J. S. Cronin to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Marcia and on board when commd.; G. A. Eckert to mine sweeper division.

Lieut. (j.g.): G. W. Kallech to Eagle boat No. 3; P. A. Flanders to Base 18; H. A. Carlin to Rappahannock; P. A. Flanders to Inverness conn. submarine det. Northern Russia; G. M. Grant to Lake Francis; T. P. Hogan to Base 29; T. Appleby rev. of orders, repeated travel orders of April 28, 1919, authorizing travel between Washington, D.C., and points within 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th N.D.

Lieut. (j.g.): H. Peters and G. Maronde to Base 29.

Lieut. (j.g.): J. B. Dryden to Marietta; A. J. McKenna to comm. and McNeal; Goldsmith to Base 18; T. Ferner to U.S.S. Tacoma.

Lieut. (j.g.): C. McCauley to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; C. Poole to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; E. J. Wilder to U.S.S. Chattanooga for duty comdt. Trawler No. 2; R. D. Thierry to N.P.O. Flume.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.) E. B. Craig to duty Santa Clara.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.) J. E. Doherty to U.S.S. Tenopah.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.): K. Borders to U.S.S. North Carolina; A. J. Haines to U.S.S. North Dakota.

Lieut. (j.g.) (P.C.) J. L. Cash to Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept.

Lieut. (j.g.) (O.C.) O. Meobius to hull division, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensigns: E. M. Gallagher to Smith; C. L. Phillips to S.C. 227; F. Goode to Nav. Crew No. 3 from Base 7; S. J. Jennings assumed command S.C. 86.

Ensigns T. B. Whitlock to Base 18; W. C. Caskie, R. King and E. L. Lawler to Base 29.

Ensigns: T. B. Whitlock to Base 18; F. E. Dunham to Rappahannock; E. G. Ambler to Nav. Port Office, Spalato; E. M. Vaughn to S.C. 338; W. E. Kreig assigned S.C. 96; C. H. Silvia to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Wales and as torp. off. when commd.; J. S. Warner to 4th N.D.; J. A. Capoccola to U.S.S. under instruction; J. P. Barry to command Sub-Chaser No. 180; J. H. Parsons to U.S.S. Grayson; A. A. Howell to U.S.S. Lambertson; E. E. Daniels to U.S.S. Palmer; E. S. Hantley to U.S.S. Widgcon; J. I. C. Taylor to U.S. Sub-Chaser No. 20.

Ensigns to U.S.S. Great Northern under instruction: R. C. Cooley, A. E. Crabtree, W. B. Coleman, A. W. Brabrook, M. S. Clark, F. L. Conway, H. F. Chasler, G. H. Burrows, E. J. Braden, K. H. Brown, R. T. Carey, F. E. Brooks, J. C. Buckley, A. R. Buehler and H. B. Buckham.

Ensigns H. A. Drew, L. Donier, W. R. Drachbar, D. R. Downey, W. D. Dwyer, jr., A. W. Drumet and J. D. Crump to U.S.S. von Steuben under instruction.

Ensigns: F. Pindel to U.S.S. Quail; R. W. Hawes to U.S.S. Lark; E. V. Brewer to U.S.S. Seagull; F. R. Horta to U.S.S. Whippoorwill; H. B. Butcher to U.S.S. Avocat; W. L. Hickey to U.S.S. Grache; C. P. Gilmore to U.S.S. Castine.

Ensigns V. F. Clark, A. M. Cardon and C. A. Christian to U.S.S. Henderson under instruction.

Ensigns: L. B. Madison, R.S. at New York, rev. of orders May 8, 1919, R.A.D.; W. B. Clark, 5th N.D., rev. of orders April 24, 1919, addressed 1st N.D., R.A.D.; J. J. Murphy to Westbridge; H. M. Sadler to Piqua.

Ensigns: C. A. Bates to duty Lower Proving Grounds, Dahlgren, Va.; M. Lauer to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; J. E. Barry to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; L. O. Leever to duty Vulcan; F. A. Brandecker designated as naval aviator May 4, 1919.

Ensign (P.O.) H. P. Kake to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Ensigns (P.C.): R. E. Morton to naval port officer, Danzig; C. B. Somers rev. of orders April 30 to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; E. C. Knudson to Nav. Port Office, Spalato.

Ensigns: C. Carter to Base 29; J. E. Lee to Base 29; J. S. Carter, Nav. Hosp.; Chelsea, Mass., rev. of orders May 9, 1919, R.A.D.

Ensigns: E. J. Collins to U.S.S. Panther; T. F. Langsath and J. Weber, jr., to U.S.S. Chattanooga.

Guards: A. G. Grassel died on scaphine May 19, 1919; J. L. McWeeny to hqrs. London; H. J. Johnson to hqrs. London.

Deck: G. F. Timmerman, R.S. at Philadelphia, rev. of orders May 15, 1919, to duty Nav. Air Sta., Chatham, Mass.

Pay Clerk G. O. Bavey to naval port officer, Antwerp.

A. P. Clerk E. G. Taylor to U.S.S. Tenopah.

A. P. Clerk R. A. Taylor to Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept., for orders.

Carp. G. E. Mumma to U.S.S. Bridgeport.

Orders Issued to Officers May 22, 1919.

Capt.: Z. E. Briggs to duty Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.; H. W. Osterhaus to command R.S. at Mare Island.

Capt. (U.S.C.G.) D. H. Camdesa to duty in command U.S.S. Antigone.

Comdr. G. De P. Johnstone to duty in command U.S.S. Ozark.

Lieut. Comdrs.: L. B. Bernheim rel. all active duty; H. Harlow to U.S.S. Santa Elena; D. B. Downer for post-graduate instruction in machine engineering.

Lieut. Comdr. W. E. Madden, retired, revocation of temp. appointment as lieut. comdr., revert to former status as lieut. on the retired list.

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A.P. Clerk A. J. E. Charbonneau to U.S.S. Santa Elena.

Pharm. J. A. McCormack to U.S.S. Santa Elena.

Gunn. W. H. Mead to duty U.S.S. Pittsburgh.

Orders Issued to Officers May 23, 1919.

Capt. N. E. Irwin to command U.S.S. Oklahoma.

Comdrs.: C. Taylor to command Submarine Div. No. 9, U.S. Fleet; R. A. Theobald to Naval Academy as asst. to officer in charge post-graduate department; A. W. Fitch to Hingham, Mass., as naval inspector ordnance in charge; J. V. Ogan to command Bushnell and Submarine Div. No. 15, U.S. Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. H. L. White and H. R. Keller to Naval Academy for post-graduate instruction in marine engineering.

Lieut. Comdr. J. McC. Miller, J. G. Jones, Jr., N. C. Gillette, E. L. Woodside and G. W. Wolf to Naval Academy for post-graduate instruction in ordnance.

Lieut. Comdr. L. P. Johnson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Alulick and in command when commd.; R. M. Hinckley to Bureau Steam Eng., Navy Dept.; G. N. Reeves to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Welles and in command when commd.; T. S. Wilkinson, Jr., to U.S.S. Kansas as gunnery officer.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Shaw, O. W. Bagby, R. D. Moore, J. L. King, G. B. Davis and W. H. P. Blandy to Naval Academy for post-graduate instruction in ordnance.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Brenner to Naval Academy for post-graduate instruction in marine engineering; G. P. Chase to 8th N.D.

Lieut. Comdr. P. H. Dunbar and W. H. Osgood to Naval Academy for post-graduate course instruction in marine engineering.

Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Dickman to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Clemons and in command when commd.; H. S. Jeans to Naval Academy for post-graduate instruction in marine engineering; L. P. Wessell to command U.S.S. Ammen; F. K. Elder to command U.S.S. Fanning.

Lieut. Comdr. S. G. Womble, T. S. Boyd and R. W. Paine to Naval Academy for post-graduate instruction in marine engineering.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Byrnes, Jr., to U.S.S. Greene as commanding officer; H. F. Emerson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Philippine and as exec. off. when commd.; J. H. Faige to command U.S.S. Trippie; H. H. Little to Naval Academy for post-graduate instruction in marine engineering.

Lieut. Comdr. (D.C.) W. R. Cogan to Naval Med. Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. L. J. Escher to Naval Academy.

Lieuts. T. D. Ruddock, T. D. Westfall, R. W. Hayler, H. A. Spanagel and C. F. Bryant to Naval Academy for post-graduate instruction in ordnance.

Lieuts.: E. D. Walbridge to U.S.S. Caldwell under instruction in engineering; S. S. Thurston to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Anthony and as exec. off. when commd.; W. E. Malloy to Naval Academy for post-graduate instruction in marine engineering; R. F. Hans to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Ellis and as exec. off. when commd.; E. C. Starkey to Naval Academy for post-graduate instruction in radio engineering; J. J. Clark to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Alulick and on board when commd.; R. E. Perrey to Naval Academy for post-graduate instruction in marine engineering.

Lieuts. J. H. Redman and B. B. Ralston to Naval Academy for post-graduate instruction in marine engineering.

Lieuts. M. Griffin to U.S.S. Stringham as exec. off.; W. F. Kain to U.S.S. Northern Pacific as navigator; D. M. Stacey to U.S.S. Caldwell as exec. off.; J. A. Lee to U.S.S. McDougal as exec. off.; G. D. Wilson to Naval Academy for post-graduate instruction in marine engineering; J. H. Currier to Naval Academy for one year's course of instruction.

Lieuts. (M.C.): W. S. Harmon to U.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters; H. P. Krummes to U.S.S. Iowan; J. W. Doucette to duty Navy Ret. Sta., 34 East 23d St., New York, N.Y.

Lieuts. (P.C.): P. K. Niven to report comdr. Des. Fr. as division supply officer; C. J. Harter to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, as asst. to supply officer.

Lieuts. (j.g.): S. H. Q. Down to duty Gulfport; D. A. Mount to duty as aviation aid to comdt. 3d N.D.; J. M. O'Neill to U.S.S. Minneapolis (from U.S.S. Minneapolis); O. H. Briggs to Office Naval Communications, Navy Dept.; R. L. Morrissey to U.S.S. Hopewell; H. A. Wentworth to command U.S.S. Woodcock; G. A. Miller to U.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters; H. C. Flanagan to U.S.S. Minneapolis as acting flag sec. on staff comdr. Div. No. 3, Pacific Fleet.

Ensign J. Jansen, Jr., to duty Buitenzorg.

Ensigns G. H. Hasselmann, E. J. Butchart, H. J. Browne and P. R. Pratt to duty Nav. Aviation Det., Langley Field, Va.

Ensign R. S. McPherson to duty Kittery.

Ensigns C. W. Gates and C. H. Hamman to duty Nav. Aviation Det., Langley Field, Va.

Ensigns: D. L. Walters to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Sproton and on board under instruction in engineering; E. W. Duggan to command U.S.S. Sub-Chaser No. 438 when commd.; C. C. Childs to command Sub-Chaser No. 115 (comdt. 8th N.D.); W. E. Martens to U.S.S. Woodcock; D. M. Diener to U.S.S. Mount Vernon under instruction; G. B. Bacon to U.S.S. Meredith; T. F. Hayes to U.S.S. Madawaska under instruction.

Ensigns R. L. Hamilton and L. L. Green to U.S.S. Huron under instruction.

Ensigns R. F. Graner, V. B. Gehlen, and A. A. Gerry to U.S.S. George Washington under instruction.

Ensigns: P. G. Haas to U.S.S. Huron; O. E. Gelkanliter to U.S.S. George Washington; D. Lisbovits to U.S.S. Kittery; T. H. Eaton to U.S.S. Niagara; H. M. Rosenberg to U.S.S. Craven; M. J. Jukich to U.S.S. McKee.

Ensigns T. E. Emery and J. S. Engrs, Jr., to U.S.S. Mount Vernon under instruction.

Ensigns: R. Rees to U.S.S. Siboney; R. B. Fuller to duty on staff comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force.

Ensigns (P.C.): B. O. Kilroy to conn. f.o. as asst. to supply off.; O. E. Matheny to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Philippine and as supply off. when commd.; E. A. Thistle to U.S.S. President Grant as asst. to supply off. (comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force).

Pharm. H. L. Rogers to 9th, 10th, 11th N.D.

Pay Clerk O. C. Kennedy to N.T.S., Great Lakes, with supply officer.

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WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., May 17, 1919.

The post commandant and Mrs. Harold S. Hetrick entertained at dinner, on Saturday, with Col. R. C. Kuldell, C.E., and Mrs. Kuldell as guests of honor. Col. and Mrs. Hetrick later took their dinner guests to the post hop at the Officers' Club. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick V. Abbot were hosts at a complimentary dinner party on May 14, given at the Army and Navy Club to Major Alexander Macomber, C.E., recently returned from overseas. Others at the dinner included Miss Abbot, Miss Louise King and Lieutenant Megargee. General Abbot took the party to the theater after dinner.

A number of officers and ladies of this post attended the reception and ball at Camp Humphreys in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Jay J. Morrow last evening. The General is relinquishing command of the camp to Major Gen. James P. Flagler. A large dinner party was given before the ball, to which Col. and Mrs. Harold S. Hetrick were bidden. Among those going up from here for the ball were Major and Mrs. Nels J. Thornd, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Ruth, Misses Eleanor Abbot, Rose Bullard and Edna Ardrey, Capt. E. F. Potter, H. T. Avery, Lieut. E. D. Mills and many others.

This morning Lieut. Col. P. C. Bullard returned from Newport News, bringing his wife and son to this post. Mrs. Bullard has recovered from influenza at the Army hospital at that port. Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard is expected to arrive about May 22 from France.

Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Herman, C.E., is expected back with his bride on May 24.

Col. Thomas H. Emerson, C.E., who with his mother, Mrs. Emerson, lived on this post at No. 1 for so long, has returned from France and has been assigned in the office of the Chief of Engineers, city.

Capt. and Mrs. Martling entertained at the Officers' Club, Washington, D.C., Tuesday evening, in honor of Miss Eleanor Abbot, Miss Rose Bullard, Miss Heiskie, and Captains Calbo, Sawyer and Messer. Mrs. Solomon Roesler is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Bates, wife of Captain Bates, Ordnance Corps, at the Highland, Washington.

Washington Barracks, D.C., May 24, 1919.

Miss Elizabeth M. Thames, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John Thames, was graduated from the North Carolina College at Greensboro on May 20, receiving her degree of A.B. Accompanied by a classmate, Miss Mary D. Johnson, of North Carolina, Miss Thames arrived yesterday for a visit of some weeks at the quarters of the chief surgeon of the post, Captain Thames. Mrs. W. R. Crawford, mother of Lieut. Col. Robert W. Crawford, arrived on Sunday from her home at Warsaw, N.Y., to spend a few weeks with her son, Mrs. Crawford and little Betty.

Mrs. W. D. Styer, who has been a house guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert W. Crawford, will go to Camp Humphreys next week to join Lieutenant Colonel Styer in quarters there. Mrs. Ralph H. Alton and young Master George Gilbert Alton reached here on Thursday from Orono, Me., to join Lieutenant Alton at quarters No. 15.

Mrs. Thomas Thames, who went to North Carolina to witness the graduation of their eldest daughter, Miss Elizabeth M. Thames, remained to visit her sister at Winston-Salem and will return here in another week.

Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Herman and Mrs. Herman returned on the 19th from their wedding trip and are located at No. 10. Col. and Mrs. Frederick J. Herman, parents of Lieutenant Colonel Herman, have returned to Colonel Herman's station.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., May 21, 1919.

Mrs. Samuel Dowd, of Knoxville, Tenn., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Maloney, in the navy yard. Mrs. T. J. Senn, of Washington, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Crose. Captain Senn is the commander of the U.S.S. North Dakota. Miss Cornelia Truxton is spending two weeks at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., on a camping trip.

Lieut. and Mrs. M. C. Wade, U.S.N., are guests at Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth. Mrs. Paul C. Patterson, who has been at the Monticello, has returned to her home in Baltimore. Miss Mollie Lancaster, of New York, is the guest of Miss Alice Webster at her home, West Ghost Boulevard. Mrs. J. G. Ballenger has left to be the guest of relatives in New York for some time. Lieut. and Mrs. J. Robert Lannon, whose marriage took place recently in Humboldt, Texas, arrived in Portsmouth last week and are for the present at 42 Court street. Lieutenant Lannon is attached to the Mississippi.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., and the members of his staff—Commander Ferguson, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. Harry Hill, U.S.N., and Major H. E. Brumbaugh, U.S.M.C.—had a dinner-dance Thursday on the U.S.S. Nevada for Mrs. Clyde G. West, Mrs. M. C. Wade, Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Parzich, Misses Isabel Dean, Phoebe Bailey, Amalia and Virginia Bain, Hortense Hodges, Capt. T. P. Magruder, Comdr. J. H. Richardson, and Ensign James Howerton, U.S.N. Miss Edith Judson had a dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Lannon, U.S.N., Miss Marjorie W. Brown, Ensigns G. R. McDonald and Martin Dwyer, and Lieut. R. G. Rhota, U.S.N.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Wallace had Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lowry had a dance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lowry, Larchmont, Wednesday, for Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Stephenson, Lieut. and Mrs. W. M. Murdy, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Joiner, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Schreurs, Lieut. and Mrs. Herman Schrader, Capt. and Mrs. William J. Eddington, Lieut. Joseph Brant, and others.

Capt. C. S. Proston, U.S.N., had a dinner on the Delaware Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Crose and their guest, Mrs. T. J. Senn, of Washington. Comdr. and Mrs. Philip Seymour and little son have arrived in Norfolk and are at Mrs. Eliza Downer's, Bute street. Commander Seymour is attached to the Mississippi, which is at the yard. Mrs. Clyde G. West had a luncheon Wednesday for Mrs. M. C. Wade, wife of Lieutenant Wade, U.S.N.; Medames Newton Long, Julia Duvall, Alexander A. Vandergrift, Orvil C. Foote, John F. S. Norril, W. D. Faucette, Florida Hope Hall, and Miss Elizabeth Potter, of Chicago.

Mrs. F. T. Allen had a luncheon at the Officers' Club Wednesday for Mrs. Allen R. Kimball and her guest, Mrs. W. D. Yates, of Schenectady, N.Y. Mrs. H. H. Priest had a tea in the Mowbray Wednesday for Miss Marjorie Cooper, whose marriage to Lieut. J. N. Heizer, U.S.C.G., will take place in June. Capt. and Mrs. William M. Crose had a dinner Tuesday for Surg. and Mrs. William H. Connor, Surg. and Mrs. Talmadge Wilson, Miss Janet Crose, Lieut. Elliot Senn and Ensign Edward Owens.

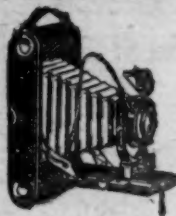
Miss Katherine Old had a dance at her home, "Edgewood," St. Juliens Creek, Friday evening, for Miss Francis Reis, of New York, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William Van D. Jewett. Miss Old's other guests included Col. and Mrs. G. C. Thorpe, Major and Mrs. A. Rosell, Major and Mrs. J. F. S. Norris, Capt. and Mrs. William Van D. Jewett, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Eddington, and many other officers and ladies.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 22, 1919.

Companies I and K, 20th Inf., have arrived here from Fort Sheridan, Ill., where they have been since the first of last December. The following officers reported with these companies: Major John N. Robinson, Capt. Thomas P. Fague, 1st Lieuts. W. L. Phillips, George M. Craig, Robert O. Cross, 2d Lieuts. T. B. Ford and M. L. Hanley. The detachment of Company C, which has been on guard duty at the Quartermaster Depot at Omaha, has been relieved and ordered to report to the rest of the company at the U.S.A. General Hospital No. 31 at Denver. Major L. L. Lamper, recently assigned to the 20th Infantry, has proceeded to Nitro, W. Va., to take command of the 2d Battalion, stationed at that place.

Mrs. John O. Robinson has arrived from Fort Sheridan to



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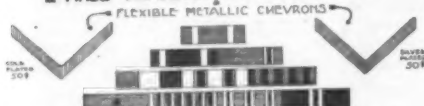
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join her husband, Major Robinson. Lieut. John K. Buchanan, 20th Inf., has gone to San Francisco, to sail for Siberia for duty. Col. George H. Cameron, Cav., has arrived from Camp Gordon, Ga., and taken command of the post at this place.

Capt. A. J. Horst, after convalescing at U.S.A. General Hospital No. 35, West Baden, Ind., has been placed in command of Co. D. Mrs. Horst and their daughter joined the Captain at this place. Lieut. Col. Isaac S. Martin came from New York city last week and has been placed in command of the Department of Hippology, M.S.S.

Lieut. E. C. Bennett and wife have been at Washington, Kas., and Fairbury, Neb., for the past two weeks. Lieutenant Bennett has been on recruiting duty.

The 20th Infantry baseball team won a fast game from the Department of Hippology Wednesday, which makes their tenth game for the season with eight consecutive wins.

Headquarters Company, 20th Inf., is the proud possessor of a silver loving cup to remember the winning of the local bowling tournament this spring. Color Sergeant Simons, of this company, made the highest score and displays a beautiful watch fob in honor of the event.

Major F. W. Suddarth, former secretary of the M.S.S. at this place, is recovering from an operation undertaken at the Base Hospital last week.

The Mounted Service School is running now in something like its old form. Riding and stable and horseshoeing classes are going constantly, and the following officers have been secured as instructors in addition to Major D. B. Leninger: Major Robert N. Cheney, Lieut. Col. John A. Barry and Arthur H. Wilson. These officers came from the Cavalry Officers' School at Fort Sam Houston. Col. Ben Lear is the commanding officer of the school and Major Thompson is the acting secretary.

Mrs. W. L. Phillips arrived Sunday from Chicago to join her husband, Lieut. W. L. Phillips.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 13, 1919.

Col. Charles Gerhardt, who was assigned to the 49th Infantry, later transferred to the 10th and reassigned to the 49th, will arrive with Mrs. Gerhardt shortly for station. Col. and Mrs. William Wallace returned to the post Monday from St. Louis. Colonel Wallace has recently returned from Italy, where he was in command of the American troops. Col. and Mrs. Wallace and Miss Cordelia Wallace will leave next week for Columbus, Ohio, where Colonel Wallace has been assigned to duty.

A bridge-tee was given Monday by Mrs. Eben Swift as a farewell to her daughter, Mrs. E. H. Humphrey, who leaves this week for Chicago to join Colonel Humphrey, chief of staff for Major General Wood. The tea also afforded an occasion to welcome Mrs. Polk, recently arrived at the garrison with Major Polk for station. Twenty-five guests enjoyed the hospitality. Tea was served by Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller and Mrs. William Wallace.

Dr. and Mrs. L. A. O'Brien, of Tulsa, Okla., were guests of Mrs. O'Brien's sister, Mrs. William A. Shunk, and Colonel Shunk last week. Col. and Mrs. R. C. Williams and Miss Arta Williams left Saturday for Pittsburgh, where Colonel Williams has been ordered for recruiting duty. Mrs. Jesse H. Holmes and her mother, Mrs. S. F. Neely, returned last week from a month's visit at the Hotel Els, Excelsior Springs, Mo. Mrs. A. L. Singleton, of Chicago, is the guest of Major and Mrs. E. A. Anderson on Riverside.

Mrs. Clyde B. Crusan and children, May Helen and Master Frank Bartlett Crusan, and her brother, Mr. Frank Jordan, of Kansas City, Mo., were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bartlett, in Leavenworth, and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Goodjohn. Mrs. Crusan will shortly join Colonel Crusan, who is on General Staff detail in Washington, D.C. Capt. Percival Wilson, Marine Corps, came Saturday from Portsmouth, N.H., where he has been in the naval hospital, to spend a ten days' leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wilson, in Leavenworth.

Mrs. E. H. Humphrey was honor guest at a luncheon given Friday at the Green tea room in Leavenworth. The guests included Mesdames J. B. Gowen, William Nalle, G. Ralph Combs, Walter Smith, Cyrus Wilder, Sam Fuller, A. S. Cowan, Le Roy Taylor and Mrs. Polk. Comdr. George M. Baum, U.S.N., is spending a short leave with his father, Mrs. Mabel Baum, sr., in Leavenworth. Commander Baum has been in command of the transport Antigone and has recently been transferred to the Naval Intelligence Bureau at Washington, for which station he will leave Tuesday.

Mrs. Jesse N. Holmes presided at a luncheon given Monday at the Green tea room for Mesdames E. D. Lysle, Charles Snyder, Hiram Wilson, Harry Ripley, Lee Bond, Samuel Smoke, Ezra B. Fuller, Milo C. Corey and Miss Mabel Neely. Mrs. Walter Smith will leave Thursday for California, to spend the summer with relatives.

Mrs. C. H. Cochran, who has been with Governor and Mrs. Robert Carey, of Wyoming, at Excelsior Springs, Mo., for several weeks, is visiting friends at the post and in Leavenworth. She will leave shortly in company with Mrs. H. B. Freeman, widow of General Freeman, for Santa Fe, N.M., to spend the summer.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 20, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. J. B. Allison gave a dinner Tuesday in honor of Col. and Mrs. William Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, jr., and Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle. Mrs. William Nalle and Mrs. J. B. Gowen were hostesses at a luncheon Saturday at the Green tea room, followed by a line party at the Orpheum Theater, their guests including Mesdames Eben Swift, Ezra B. Fuller, J. B. Allison, E. H. Humphrey, A. S. Cowan, Harding Polk, Frederick Bolman, Arthur M. Jackson, Ralph Combs, Cyrus D. Wilder, Miss Mary Fuller, Miss Lucy Tullock and Miss Lottie Fuller.

Capt. Percival Wilson, U.S.M.C., is spending a few days in St. Joseph, Mo., as the guest of Parker McCord. Col. Leonard D. Wildman, formerly of Fort Leavenworth and who has been stationed for several years in Chicago, is spending several days at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. John Bohn and her aunt, Miss Mable Neely, left Saturday for Albuquerque, N.M., where they have gone for the benefit of Mrs. Bohn's health.

Mrs. John O'K. Tausig and small son arrived last week from Chicago, to be guests of Mrs. Tausig's mother, Mrs. W. E. Thomas, and sister, Mrs. George Foster, until June 1. Miss Margaret Sturtevant, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. G. Sturtevant, who was slightly injured while alighting from a trolley car at Fort Leavenworth last week, is rapidly improving.

Col. and Mrs. H. G. Stahl have as their guest Mrs. Stahl's cousin, Sergt. Ned Eisenmuller, of Cleveland, recently returned from France. Lieut. and Mrs. J. Wooten, formerly of Fort Leavenworth and who spent the week-end with friends here, left Friday for Chicago. Mrs. Ralph Combs, of Leavenworth, complimented Mrs. Walter Smith with a farewell bridge party on Tuesday. Mrs. Smith left Thursday for a summer's visit with relatives in California. Parker McCord, of St. Joseph, Mo., was the guest of Capt. Percival Wilson last week.

Commencement exercises for the graduating class of 1919 from the Public School of Fort Leavenworth were held on Thursday afternoon in Pope Hall. The class numbered seven members and included Ellen Warfield, Mary Murchison, Reading Weigel, Alice Conway, Tom Sherburne, John Bell and John Murchison. Miss Murchison was the highest in scholarship, having an average of ninety-three per cent. for the year's work. The program included: A Class Dream, by Ellen Warfield; piano duet, Mary Murchison, Mary Mitchell; Class Will, Tom Sherburne. The diplomas were presented by Chaplain Samuel J. Smith.

Major Gen. William M. Wright spent Saturday at Fort Leavenworth as the guest of Col. Sedgwick Rice. He came over from Camp Funston in the morning and left last night for Camp Dodge, Iowa, to assume command. General Wright had just finished mustering out the 35th Division, which he brought back from Europe. He trained the 35th Division of Kansas and Missouri men at Camp Doniphan and took it over to France. Later on he was in command of the 89th Division and was also in command of an American Army corps in the St. Mihiel and Argonne battles.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle entertained Wednesday evening for Capt. James Lysle, recently returned from France. The

(Continued on page 1382.)



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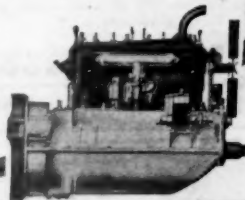
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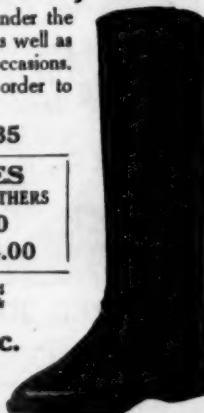
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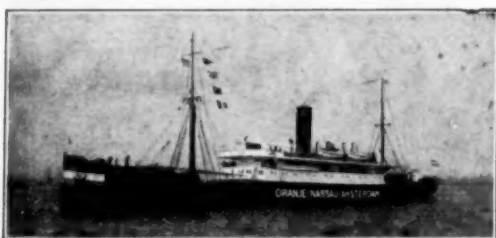
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Fort Leavenworth—Continued from page 1381.

guests included Misses Cordelia Wallace, Florence Burr, May Chase, Major Anderson, Capt. Percival Wilson, Mr. Willis Vanderschmidt and Mr. Horace Runkle.

Lieut. Col. Seth K. Chase, who has recently arrived from a year's absence in France, came Thursday to visit his father, Mr. George Chase, and brother, Mr. C. W. Chase, in Leavenworth.

Mrs. Effie Van Tuyl left Thursday for a fortnight's visit with Col. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, at Fort Riley.

In a fast baseball game played Sunday on the new diamond the 2d Battalion team of the 49th Infantry defeated the 1st Battalion of the same regiment, 5 to 2.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Calif., May 15, 1919.

Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong, U.S.A., and Mrs. Strong have been welcomed back to San Diego, and the latter has been the guest of honor at several social gatherings. General Strong has resumed command at Camp Kearny, where he trained the 40th Division before taking it to Europe for service. Major Gen. Guy Carleton, who has been in command at Camp Kearny, is to be assigned to duty elsewhere.

Mrs. P. C. Sherman, wife of Lieutenant Commander Sherman, U.S.N., and her sister, Mrs. Anderson, wife of Lieut. S. F. Anderson, U.S.A., who have been visiting at the home of their father, Joseph Jessop, in Coronado, have left for Washington, D.C. Mrs. Wallace M. MacKay, wife of Lieutenant MacKay, U.S.A., was hostess recently at a dinner party at the U. S. Grant Hotel in honor of Col. Lucius C. Bennett, just returned from duty overseas. As soon as passports can be obtained Mrs. MacKay and small son will sail to join Lieutenant MacKay, who is now stationed at St. Nazaire, France.

The Camp Kearny Gun Club, one of the latest recreational organizations in the camp, has started with a membership of twenty. The officers are: President, Lieut. Col. H. P. Carter; vice president, Lieut. Col. T. E. Bailey; secretary, Capt. J. N. Lathrop; field captain, Captain Willey. A range has been established in a canyon northwest of the camp hospital and contests are being held several times a week. Lieut. Carl B. Fry and Mrs. Fry have taken a bungalow at 1314 Fourth street, Coronado, while the former is stationed at Rockwell Field.

A very successful "flying frolic" was held at Rockwell Field on Sunday, starting in the morning and lasting throughout the day and evening. The program included combat flying, stunts, bombing and speed events. There was a large attendance. The proceeds will be used towards the building of an officers' club.

Major and Mrs. George D. Holland, U.S.A., of Fort Rosecrans, accompanied by Mrs. Lauren Ingels, are on a trip to Los Angeles and Pasadena, and at the Maryland, in the latter city, entertained Saturday with a dinner and dance in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Toomey, of Los Angeles. There were forty guests. Major and Mrs. Holland and Mrs. Ingels were guests at a tea at the home of Mrs. Luther Davis, in Berkeley square, Los Angeles, and also at a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Toomey while in that city.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Earl W. Spencer, U.S.N., gave a dinner Saturday at Hotel del Coronado for Miss Virginia Hughes and Miss Elizabeth F. Whaley, of Norfolk, Va. The two Eastern visitors were guests of honor at a tea Saturday given by Miss Rhoda Fullam and Mrs. Austin L. Sands, daughters of Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam. Mrs. Kincaid, wife of Captain Kincaid, and infant child are visiting Mrs. Kincaid's mother, Mrs. Waldo Waterman. She has been making her home in Washington since her marriage.

Col. W. L. Kenly and Major H. J. Weeks have been visiting Camp Kearny in connection with the plan of recruiting men for the Army from the forces being demobilized. Colonel Kenly left for the North by airplane from North Island, Major Weeks leaving by train. Col. Frederick K. Eklund, General Staff, and Capt. Daniel Hand, of the Bureau of Real Estate Purchases, Storage and Traffic, have been inspecting the site of Camp Kearny with a view to making recommendations regarding the permanency of the camp.

Admiral K. Yoshida, of the Japanese navy, accompanied by Capt. K. Kitajama, T. Ohezeki and S. Hayashi, members of his staff, were guests of Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong at Camp Kearny and of Col. H. H. Arnold at Rockwell Field yesterday. The party is this country to study aviation, which is to be made an enlarged part of the Japanese navy, according to the Admiral.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 14, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Beach entertained at a large dinner here Wednesday night for Senator James D. Phelan, who made an inspection of the yard on that day. Present: Senator Phelan, Rear Admiral J. L. Jayce, who accompanied him here from San Francisco, Capt. and Mrs. Marcus L. Miller, Comdr. and Mrs. J. B. Poole, Miss Enid Cohen, Mrs. Ethel Schneider, Capt. J. M. Ellicott, Lieut. Comdr. R. A. Phelps, Lieutenant Miller and Mr. Costello. Senator Phelan also paid a visit to the Benicia Arsenal, where he was the guest of Colonel O'Hearn.

Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Logan entertained at dinner aboard the Beaver Thursday for Comdr. and Mrs. C. A. Carlson, Comdr. and Mrs. Alexander, Comdr. and Mrs. McCormack, Mrs. J. W. McCluskey, Commanders Loeder, Hine and Gyax, Lieutenants Callaway and Lewis. Later bridge was played at the quarters of Comdr. and Mrs. Carlson.

Mrs. Hiller entertained at a luncheon for San Francisco friends Thursday, asking some of the ladies of the yard for tea. Miss Agnes Pennycook leaves next Monday for Washington to be the guest of her brother, Lieut. Russell D. Pennycook, P.C. Capt. and Mrs. T. D. Parker have been entertaining the Captain's aunt, Miss Wardlaw, of Princeton, who has now left for her home. Capt. and Mrs. Marcus L. Miller entertained at dinner for her while she was at the yard. They also had as dinner guests recently Comdr. and Mrs. Lowe and Comdr. and Mrs. C. A. Carlson. Miss Marion Mitchell has left for her home in San Diego after a visit to Mrs. Miller.

Comdr. C. M. Yates is to leave this month for the east coast to join one of the battleships. He is spending a leave with Mrs. Yates and their baby, who have been living in Vallejo. Lieut. Donald McClure arrived from France Sunday and has joined Mrs. McClure in Oakland.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Gove have returned from a month's visit to San Diego, where they were extensively entertained by the Service set. Mrs. E. W. Poore's little daughter, Janet, is in the naval hospital with bronchial pneumonia. Col. and Mrs. Louis E. Rand are to leave San Francisco soon and are being much entertained. Mrs. Rand was a luncheon hostess at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, last week.

Miss Ransom O'Hern, daughter of Colonel O'Hern, commanding the Benicia Arsenal, was thrown from the horse she was riding last week and sustained a dislocated wrist. Major and Mrs. Loring Pickering have arrived in San Francisco after a visit in New York and Washington. They will spend the summer down the peninsula. Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd Schultz are to make their home in San Francisco shortly. The Lieutenant is in the naval air service, and they have been living in Coronado and Los Angeles. Capt. and Mrs. William H. McKittick are back in San Francisco.

Miss Betty George was guest of honor at a luncheon given in San Francisco last week by Miss Marion Becker, who at the same time announced her engagement to Karen de Lacy Burke, of New York. Mrs. J. Leroy Neilson, who is awaiting the arrival of Commander Neilson, in command of a German submarine in San Francisco, entertained last week at a dinner for ten, complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Poundstone. Mrs. Eleanor Martin gave a large luncheon for Mrs. Hunter Liggett in San Francisco Monday. Miss Phelan entertained the party later at tea. Mrs. Liggett last week gave a luncheon at the St. Francis for Mrs. J. Wilson Shields, wife of Major Shields, and thirty others, and gave a tea at the St. Francis

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during the week for another group. Capt. and Mrs. Charles G. Lyman were hosts at dinner for Mrs. Liggett Sunday. Mrs. George Van Deusen, wife of Colonel Van Deusen, entertained at a large luncheon in San Francisco last week. Mrs. W. K. Wright has left for the East, after a month in San Francisco with Mrs. Wright and their daughter, Mrs. Sue Frankman. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph D. Leitch and Miss Dorothy Leitch have sailed for the Orient. The Colonel goes to Vladivostok, and Mrs. Leitch and Miss Leitch will visit relatives and friends in Peking. Mrs. Kirby Crittendon and her sister, Miss Maude Fay, are in Santa Barbara, where Mrs. Crittendon is recuperating from her recent severe illness. Chaplain H. G. Galtin will sail for the Orient on the 25th. Lieut. and Mrs. Field are also to go out on the transport, the Lieutenant for station at Honolulu.

Mare Island closed the Victory Loan drive Saturday with a bay another-bond campaign, and there were few who did not respond. At eight o'clock the station bands started a parade along the water front, and every employee who wore a red, white and blue ribbon, signifying that he had bought another bond, was told to fall in. The number who remained in the shops was practically nil, and money poured in so fast that day that it was impossible to compute the figures until Sunday. Then it was found that Mare Island had 100 per cent. of its force subscribing; that the per capita subscription was \$288.45, the total subscription of civilians and naval personnel, officers and enlisted men, \$2,056,150, and the gross subscription, including all money of the district credited to the yard, over \$3,000,000. For the first three, Mare Island was awarded the banners for the finest showing of any navy yard, and lost the fourth to Philadelphia by about \$400,000. When the prospective award of banners was announced Saturday Mare Island wired the Department to send them along; it was already building the flagstaffs for them. Vallejo has been awarded an honor banner for her showing. Her subscription was 290 per cent. of the quota asked, while the subscription of all Solano, of which Capt. E. L. Beach was the Victory Loan committee chairman, was about 218 per cent.

The Bronckhill and the Yorktown have arrived at the yard and will be placed out of commission in order that their crews may be used on new destroyers. They will be sent to the receiving ship here pending assignment. The sub-chaser 309 came Monday for repairs.

A board of naval officers is investigating the explosion at the dumps Thursday, as a result of which four men lost their lives, while four others were injured. The usual fire was in progress, and as a number of men started to unload a car of lumber some burning refuse was thrown on several boxes of gunpowder, which had been sent there to be destroyed. Instantly there was a flash, and one workman, who, it is alleged, threw the fire, was almost instantly killed, while others sustained burns from which they died within four to twenty-four hours.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, C.Z., May 10, 1919.

Brig. Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, who has been in command of the Canal Zone Department for the past year, sailed Saturday on the U.S.A.T. Kilpatrick for station at Camp Sherman, Ohio. In Cristobal General Blatchford was entertained at dinner at the Hotel Washington by the members of his staff. Those present included Col. G. F. Landers, C.A.C.; Sol. S. S. Riche, C.E.; Col. B. C. Morse, 33d Inf.; Lieutenant Colonel Garrard, Q.M.C.; Majors N. Randolph, Inf.; I. K. Wells, J.A.; R. D. Prescott, S.C.; J. J. Isley, Q.M.C.; W. W. Irvine, C.A.C.; H. T. Johnstone, A.G.D.; Capt. H. B. Crosby, military attaché at the American Legation; E. H. Herlitz, Q.M.C.; O. J. Mason, A.G.D.; J. E. Lewis, Q.M.D., and Lieut. J. C. Scott, M.C. The 33d Infantry band and the officers of that regiment were at the transport to give the General a send-off. Others sailing on the transport were: Capt. Floyd Banta, Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce Butler, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. John Noble, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry S. Andrews, Lieut. William Y. Buck, Lieut. William Byers, Capt. and Mrs. Francis Stone, Lieut. Martin G. Adams, Lieut. John E. Williams, Lieut. Donald Timmerman, Lieut. Alva E. Steadman, Lieut. Maurice Morse, Lieutenant Commander McTiver and son.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Garrard, of Quarry Heights, gave a dinner Friday in honor of Brigadier General Blatchford and for Major General Kennedy, Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner, Mrs. Sam Kintner, of Pittsburgh; Colonel Hamilton, Col. and Mrs. Kessler, Miss Katherine Harding and Lieut. George S. V. Little, A.D.C.

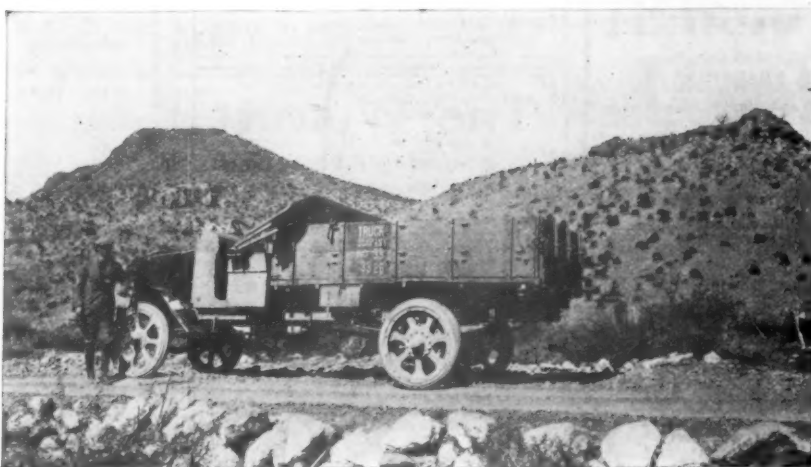
Miss Staff, of Ancon, and Miss Manassa, of Balboa, were house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gordon C. Irwin at Camp Gaillard last week-end. Lieut. and Mrs. Elbridge Colby, of Camp Gatun, entertained at dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Colby, mother of Lieutenant Colby, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry S. Andrews and Lieut. and Mrs. John Noble. Lieut. and Mrs. J. Banks Bartholow, jr., of Camp Gatun, entertained Friday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. John Noble and Mr. Bartholow, jr. Lieut. William Buck, Lieut. John Williams, Lieut. John Patrick and Lieut. Martin G. Adams had a farewell dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Henry S. Andrews on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews were luncheon guests of Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Hinckley gave a luncheon Saturday at the Washington Hotel before sailing on the Kilpatrick. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. William Clarke, of Fort Amador, Miss Margaret Wilkins and Lieut. Harry L. Rogers, of Camp Gatun.

Major General Kennedy, the department commander, and his aid, Lieut. George S. V. Little, were official visitors to the post on Saturday. Lieut. Col. R. O. Ragsdale, post commander, and his staff accompanied the department commander on an inspection tour of the post, and also the posts of Empire and Camp E. S. Otis.

Major George M. Parker and Capt. Thomas G. O'Malley, of Gatun, were luncheon guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. O. Ragsdale on Wednesday. On Thursday evening Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace, of Camp Gaillard, entertained at a fudge and card party for Capt. and Mrs. John P. Tillman, Mr. and Mrs. Melms, Miss Muriel Bateman and Lieut. George W. Clover, of Empire.

Major Gen. Chase W. Kennedy, department commander, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. George S. V. Little, and Colonel Hamilton, C.A.C., made an official visit at Camp Gatun on Monday. Col. B. C. Morse, commanding officer of the 33d Infantry, and his staff met the General and the party made a tour of inspection at Camp Gatun. They also made a trip to

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Friday night the officers at Camp Gaillard gave their regular bi-monthly hop in the post ball room. Many guests were present from the nearby cities and Army posts. Before the hop Capt. and Mrs. John P. Tillman entertained at a dinner for Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace, Miss Muriel Bateman and Capt. Thomas G. Hannan. Col. and Mrs. Landers were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Bunker last evening previous to the reception and dance given at Fort Amador in honor of themselves and Col. and Mrs. Hamilton. Lieut. and Mrs. J. Banks Bartholow, jr., had Lieut. Albert Goettel and Lieut. John Montanye and Mr. Banks Bartholow, sr., as dinner guests on Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Phillips and Miss Lois Phillips, of Camp Gatun, had Mr. and Mrs. Dales, of Panama, Miss Dorothy Dales, Capt. Benjamin Harmon, of Fort Amador, and Capt. S. C. Wardrop, of Corozal, as house guests over the last week-end. Capt. and Mrs. Phillips gave a dinner at the Wash-

ington Hotel on Saturday in honor of their guests and later the party attended the dance. Sunday they made a trip down the Chagres River, visiting old Fort Lorenzo.

Lieut. and Mrs. Leon E. Morris, of Camp Gaillard, were luncheon guests of Capt. Thomas G. Hannan at Camp Otis on Sunday. Mrs. Norman Randolph, of Quarry Heights, and Mrs. Haynes, of Balboa, were luncheon guests of Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace, of Camp Gaillard, on Saturday.

Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Hartford, of Camp Gatun, had Lieut. Albert V. Ferre and Lieut. Frank M. Corzeliuss and Miss Virginia Hartford as their dinner guests on Tuesday. Wednesday evening a reception was given at Fort Amador in honor of Col. and Mrs. Landers, who leave for the States soon. Among those present were Major General Kennedy and his staff, Governor and Mrs. Harding, Col. and Mrs. Dan Tate, Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Col. and Mrs. Collin Ball, Colonel Hamilton, Col. and Mrs. Ragsdale, Colonel Riche, Col. and Mrs. Irvine, Col. and Mrs. Kesslee, Admiral Johnson and his staff and Capt. and Mrs. Fisher.

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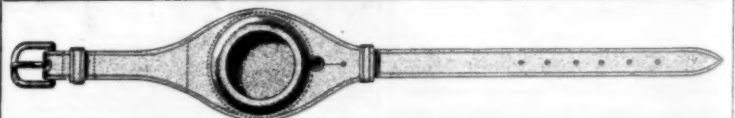
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